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MSU KULIKOV TO COMMAND STAFF EXERCISE IN HUNGARY

LD051640 Budapest MTI in English 1552 GMT 5 May 87

[Text] Budapest, June 5 (MTI) -- According to the annual training schedule of the united armed forces of the Warsaw Treaty member countries, a commander and staff command exercise is to be held in Hungary from June 12 to 18 by the selected staffs of the Hungarian People's Army and the Soviet Army. Viktor Kulikov, marshal of the Soviet Union and commander-in-chief of the united armed forces, will be in charge of the exercise, with Lieutenant General Lajos Morocz, under-secretary of state of the Defence Ministry, as his deputy.

Commander and staff command exercises are aimed at the joint preparation of commanders and staffs to gain adequate practice, improve cooperation and intensify brotherhood in arms. In addition to the staffs, only minor military units participate to ensure telecommunications and traffic control.

CEMA EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE CONCLUDES SESSION

LD051806 Prague CTK in English 1652 GMT 5 Jun 87

[Text] Moscow June 5 (CTK correspondent) -- The 123rd session of the Executive Committee of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance ended here today its session on the development and improvement of cooperation of the CMEA states.

A Czechoslovak delegation to the session was led by Czechoslovak first deputy premier, Czechoslovakia's permanent representative in CMEA Rudolf Rohlicek.

CEMA BUILDING AFFAIRS COMMISSION ENDS SESSION

LD040246 Budapest MTI in English 1835 GMT 3 Jun 87

[Text] Budapest, June 3 (MTI) -- The two day session in Budapest of the Standing Committee for Building Affairs of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance ended Wednesday with the signing of the negotiation protocol. The delegations debated the work resulting from the most recent CMEA General Assembly and Executive Committee meeting resolutions within the competence of the commission. A work plan was approved for their fulfillment, under which a particularly great deal of attention is to be given to evolving and disseminating more up-to-date forms of cooperation.

The session had a detailed discussion on advancing industrialized construction methods for nuclear power stations. On this theme member countries worked out a work plan for cooperation on beginning use, 1987-1990, of the new machinery, installations and technologies that will be required to construct nuclear power stations. Companies involved have already signed four contracts in recent months and additional agreements are under preparation.

The session approved the report on the results of cooperation in the designing and construction of agricultural buildings and on further advancing joint work, which is closely connected to meeting the comprehensive programme of member countries for a better food supply. They discussed work aimed at disseminating computerized designing of industrial and public buildings. Intentions are to evolve uniform designing norms, to jointly work out the programme packages, and to coordinate the development of technial implements.

PRESIDENTS OF SOCIALIST ACADEMIES OF SCIENCE MEET

LD050520 Budapest MTI in English 1751 GMT 4 Jun 87

[Text] Budapest, June 4 (MTI) -- The working session of the presidents of the academies of science of the socialist countries began Thursday at the Hotel Atrium Hyatt in Budapest. Attending the meeting are delegations from the Bulgarian, Czechoslovak, Cuban, Polish, Mongolian, GDR, Romanian and Soviet academies, and the National Science Research Centre of Vietnam, on invitation of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences.

The working session was opened by Ivan T. Berand, president of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. He pointed out that this extraordinary meeting of presidents had been convened to debate the processes of transformations and the accelerated socio-economic changes. The working meeting is to discuss two major themes -- participation of the involved academies in carrying out the comprehensive programme of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance and discussion of practical experience on organization and operation.

Following the opening address Judit Csehak, deputy chairwoman of the Council of Ministers said, "We can hold our place in the competition between world systems if we are not satisfied with the knowledge that we have the greatest scientfic and technological potential, but if we also see to it that we have a competitive mechanism in innovation, which makes it possible to dynamify that enormous base, and to many times increase its societal and economic affects." The implementation of the comprehensive program on scientific and technological development approved by the CMEA members in December 1985 requires cooperation of a new type and with a new content, in which roles are given to the coordination of research, development, production and sales, i.e. the rapid socialization of the achievements of science. This requires a new approach, methods and research that sets the direct foundation for technical development. One of the most important tasks of this current meeting is to elaborate such new ways and methods, said Judit Csehak.

Kadar Meets Participants

LD050524 Budapest MTI in English 1745 GMT 5 Jun 87

[Text] Budapest, June 4 (MTI) -- On Thursday Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian-Socialist Workers' Party, met the presidents of the academies of science of the socialist countries who are holding a working session in Budapest. Participating at the meeting were Lenard Pal, secretary of the Central Committee and Katalin Radics, head of the Central Committee's department on science, education and culture.

At the meeting, held in a cordial atmosphere, Guriy Marchuk, president of the Academy of Sciences of the Soviet Union, gave a briefing on the issues at the working session.

Janos Kadar expressed his thanks for the information, pointed out the significance of international scientific cooperation, and wished the working session further successful work.

## WARSAW PACT STATES SUBMIT PROPOSAL AT CSCE MEETING

LD051725 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1517 GMT 5 Jun 87

[Text] Vienna, 5 Jun (ADN) -- The Warsaw Pact states have submitted a proposed text at the Vienna CSCE follow-up meeting for the section concerning aspects of military security in Europe which is to be included in the final document of the meeting. While explaining this proposal at the plenary session today, Ambassador Peter Steglich, leader of the GDR delegation, stressed that as of now, the responsible phase of the meeting -- the editing work -- has commenced. All participating states should work in order that this conference conclude with results which bestow new dynamic force on the entire CSCE process and which promote a new phase of detente in Europe.

The session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee has spoken out emphatically in this spirit, Ambassador Steglich stressed. For the Warsaw Pact states there is no doubt that a balanced final document for the Vienna meeting has to contain a substantial section on military detente.

In the draft text introduced by the Warsaw Pact states, it is suggested that the CSCE participant states underscore the vital importance of security for everyone. They should undertake all efforts in order to achieve military stability in Europe at the lowest possible level by means of a fundamental and mutual reduction, subject to verification [kontrolle], of armed forces and conventional arms. Initiatives toward the creation of nuclear- and chemical weapons-free zones must be supported and all possibilities of a surprise attack must be excluded. Military doctrines should bear an exclusively defensive character. The Warsaw Pact states go on to speak out in favor of the resumption, on the basis of an enlarged mandate, of the conference begun in Stockholm on confidence- and security-building measures and disarmament. At this, as well as further measures of military confidence-building, the issues of disarmament in the conventional sphere should principally be addressed.

CARCANI ADDRESSES EXPORT-IMPORT AKTIV 16 MAY

AU011123 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 17 May 87 pp 1-2

[ATA report on national aktiv on exports and imports, held in Tirana on 16 May 1987 and addressed by Adil Carcani, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania]

[Text] A national aktiv was organized in Tirana by the Council of Ministers to further work out and synthesize the important directives and tasks set out by the Ninth AWP Congress to increase exports, reduce imports, and to improve the foreign currency balance in the current year and for the eighth 5-year period as a whole. The aktiv was attended by leading cadres, specialists, and innovators from the central departments and other central organs, district executive committees, and various economic enterprises.

The aktiv was also attended by Comrade Adil Carcani, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Hajredin Celiku, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and secretary; Comrade Besnik Bekteshi, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Vangjel Cerrava, AWP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; and other comrades. The aktiv was opened by Comrade Vangjel Cerrava.

State Planning Commission Chairman Niko Gjyzari delivered the report entitled: "Let Us Implement The Tasks Set Out By The Ninth AWP Congress To Improve The Foreign Currency Balance By Raising The Efficiency Of Exports And Imports." After presenting some conclusions concerning the fulfillment of the export and import plan in 1986 and during the first 4 months of the current year, the report pointed out the major directions of the work and the possibilities of further increasing the volume and range of exports. Stress was placed, among other things, on the better utilization of existing production capacities, the improvement in the technical and economic indicators in factories, plants, and mines, the increased degree of processing of export commodities, the production of early agricultural exports destined for export, and so forth. The report also mentioned the possibilities that exist and the measures that have been adopted to reduce imports.

Various speakers drew up a balance sheet of the attainments reached hitherto in this field and pointed out the greater possibilities that exist to improve the foreign currency balance by raising the efficiency of exports and imports. They also stressed the reserves that exist in all branches and sectors of the economy producing export commodities, the need to become better acquainted with and to make proper use of circumstances in the world economy and world markets by the foreign trade organs, and the need for closer cooperation between these organs, on the one hand, and domestic producers and consumers, on the other, to acquaint themselves and jointly resolve the problems arising with regard to the steady fulfillment of planned tasks and to further increase foreign currency resources. The greater tasks undertaken by the collectives of various export-oriented enterprises in the course of implementing the decisions of the Ninth AWP Congress and Comrade Ramiz Alia's instructions were also mentioned at the aktiv.

The aktiv was also addressed by Comrade Adil Carcani.

The foreign currency balance -- he stated among other things -- is of very considerable importance. It reflects the economic and financial potential of the country's multibranched economy and its rapid and dynamic development. [paragraph continues]

It is positive that our country's foreign currency balance is an active one and growing from one year to the next, and that it is based entirely on our own resources, without any foreign aid or credits, contrary to what is happening in the bourgeois-revisionist capitalist countries. Our foreign currency balance is also affirming its vitality from one year to the next, thus reflecting the strength of our socialist economy and of our socialist system. It constitutes a very important base for the country's present and future socioeconomic development. Further on, Comrade Adil Carcani pointed out that the party and Comrade Enver have always urged that we should continually improve the country's foreign currency balance and create at the same time a reserve to be placed at the disposal of the state. This means that income from exports should always be greater than expenditure for imports. He also stressed that, implementing Comrade Ramiz Alia's instructions, it is of utmost importance to properly understand and implement this important directive through the fulfillment of plans and tasks by everyone. Having congratulated a number of collectives in various plants, cooperatives, mines, and enterprises for their fulfillment and overfulfillment of export tasks, whose example should be generalized and followed by all, Comrade Carcani also criticized some enterprises, institutions, agricultural cooperatives, district executive committees, and departments for their failure to fulfill on time their tasks in this important field of the economy owing to the lack of a profound political understanding of the great importance of increasing exports. Comrade Adil Carcani stated that it is essential that we should first and foremost create a correct concept of what the party has demanded and continues to demand, namely, that everyone should be seriously concerned with the problems pertaining to the foreign currency balance, with the question of exports and imports, and that the struggle for the fulfillment of plans should be inseparable from the struggle to fulfill the export tasks, both in quantity and in quality. This must become a massive and permanent movement. The implementation of the measures intended to unfailingly ensure the fulfillment of the export tasks in 1987 under all headings, according to the quality demanded, and on time, remains the first and primary task of every department, district, economic enterprise, or agriculture cooperative. All the work to be carried out following this aktiv and all the ideopolitical, organizational, and technical measures that will be adopted at every level, both at the center and at the base, by the production, foreign trade, transportation, and other organs, must consist in finding the most efficient ways and means not only to fulfill the planned export tasks, making good some deficits created in particular enterprises and sectors, but also to overfulfill the tasks undertaken to produce new export commodities. The question of the quality of export commodities remains on the agenda. Existing organizational, technical, and managerial shortcomings can in no way justify the deficits created and the losses incurred by failing to respect quality requirements. The producing and foreign trade organs are therefore confronted with special tasks to strengthen cooperation and tighten controls with regard to export commodities.

Comrade Adil Carcani spoke particularly about the absolute necessity of increasing the range of export commodities, in which field the foreign trade organs, in addition to the producers, must play their role much better and much more, beginning with the ministry and right down to the base. Everyone must direct his efforts not only with regard to exporting those commodities already on the export lists but also with regard to further extend the range of export commodities, primarily through domestic raw and other materials. He stressed that through studies, creative thinking, and innovations, the specialists should open up new directions and horizons in new sectors of the economy, on the basis of the possibilities that exist in this direction, creating numerous and consecutive movements of creativity, technical innovation, and rationalization, pouring out all the knowledge given them by the party and the construction of socialism in order to replace imported commodities with domestically-produced ones and thus further improve the country's foreign currency balance. [paragraph continues]

After mentioning the positive example of a considerable number of enterprises and institutions, as well as of numerous talented specialists, concerning the production of a considerable number of articles that were previously imported, Comrade Adil Carcani dwelt on the considerable reserves that exist to further reduce imports. He stressed that the reserves in this field show that the opinion of certain cadres and specialists is wrong, when they claim that the difficulties encountered sometimes in production and construction are closely related to the nonfulfillment of import plans. This does have an influence, certainly, but the main reason here lies in managerial, organizational, and administrative shortcomings resulting in the unsteady fulfillment of export plans, as well as in the insufficient control exercised by our state and economic organs in all directions, particularly with regard to control over the quality of exported commodities. Comrade Adil Carcani went on to stress that the problems concerning the increase in exports and reduction of imports also require greater attention and stimulation from the moral and material side. Greater attention must also be devoted to further improving organizational forms, that they may be better suited to production, to create more scope for the creative thinking of working people, specialists, and cadres. Greater attention must also be paid to the need for greater rapidity and energetic action on the part of those organs concerned with exports and imports, particularly the foreign trade organs. He also dwelt on the tasks confronting other state and economic organs, particularly the financial organs in increasing foreign currency income in the field of noncommercial relations.

In conclusion, Comrade Adil Carcani expressed the complete confidence of the AWP Central Committee and of the Council of Ministers that the tasks and the concrete measures raised at this aktiv will provide a further stimulus to the work of all state organs, both at the center and at the base, that they will further raise the sense of responsibility in fulfilling and overfulfilling the export plans, as well as in reducing imports, and that they will fully ensure the implementation of the tasks set out by the Ninth AWP Congress and of the instructions of the beloved leader of the party and of our people, Comrade Ramiz Alia.

## BCP DAILY APPROVES WARSAW PACT SUMMIT DOCUMENTS

AU051127 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 31 May 87 p 1

[Editorial: "Strategy of Lasting Peace and Cooperation"]

[Text] The conference of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee, held in Berlin, which proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship, comradely cooperation, and unanimity of views on all questions discussed turned into an impressive new manifestation of collective common sense, collective goodwill, and the collective actions of our fraternal peoples.

The situation in Europe and the world was the main subject discussed at this high-ranking forum. The complicated international situation urgently demands a drastic change in the way of thinking. Outdated cliches must be replaced by cooperation among states for the solution of the most important task facing our epoch -- averting a nuclear disaster. The document on the Military Doctrine of our defensive alliance adpted at the Berlin Conference represents a brilliant example of a constructive and far sighted approach to overcoming distrust and lack of mutual confidence between the two opposed military-political blocks -- the Warsaw Pact and NATO.

Under the present-day complicated and tense international situation it is quite important to be aware of the goals and intentions of those who belong to military-political alliances and to know their military doctrines. The document expressly points out that the Military Doctrine of the Warsaw Pact member-states is strictly defensive, and that according to this doctrine it is inadmissible to apply a military solution to the settlement of controversial problems. This is precisely why the allied socialist countries declare that they will never start any military actions against any state, unless they become the object of an armed attack. They will never be the first to use nuclear arms.

The Warsaw Pact member-states' proposal to the NATO member-state on conducting consultations for the purpose of discussing and comparing military doctrines, on analyzing the nature of such doctrines, and on their further evolution, evoked great interest all over the world.

In determining nuclear disarmament as the chief task in the present historical period, the participants in the Berlin Conference propose the immediate adopting of significant, practical measures to mark the beginning of total elimination of mass destruction weapons.

The participants in the conference expressed their categorical stand regarding the intentions of certain forces to transfer the arms race to outer space.

The Berlin Conference communique contains the basic approach of the Warsaw Pact member-states to all problems within the complicated and controversial image of the world situation today. The communique brilliantly confirms the fact that the socialist countries are striving for a lasting and just peace, for the equal security of large and small countries, for an equal economic order on regional and global scales, and for the promotion of a totally humanitarian norm of coexistence among peoples.

As in the past, developing cooperation among the allied socialist countries was one of the main subjects of the exchange of opinions at the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee meeting. [paragraph continues]

The necessity of perfecting mutual cooperation in the foreign political sphere, the need to intensify the participation of each Warsaw Pact member country in the joint efforts for the limitation of armaments, for disarmament, and peace were once again stressed in Berlin.

The Bulgarian people ardently approve the documents adopted by the meeting. Our public expresses its great satisfaction at the document adopted to Berlin. We are convinced that the world of socialism is pointing to the only sensible method of rescuing mankind -- namely, to the establishment of lasting peace and security, to the consolidation of mutual confidence and understanding which are inseparable in this world of ours.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON ZHIVKOV, DELEGATION FRG VISIT

Speaks at Weizsaecker Luncheon

AU041420 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 3 Jun 87 p 6

["Speech of Todor Zhivkov," general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, at luncheon given in his honor by FRG President Richard von Weizsaecker in the Hammerschmidt Villa in Bonn on 2 June]

[Text] Esteemed Mr Federal President,

Ladies and gentlemen,

Permit me first of all to voice my satisfaction in once again having the opportunity to be in your country and to express my own gratitude and that of those accompanying me for the hospitality and great attention that has been accorded us.

The meetings and talks that I have had in the course of many years with representatives of FRG political and business circles have given me the conviction that we are ready to expand contacts between our countries and are mutually striving to do so. It gives me pleasure to inform you that my current visit confirms this impression.

The relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the FRG are developing normally, and the state of these relations is good. As a matter of fact, this assessment has been repeatedly expressed by both sides.

The political dialogue at different levels is exerting a strong influence on the development of bilateral links and is helping to elucidate our positions on important international issues.

Trade, economic, and scientific-technical cooperation between Bulgaria and the FRG is developing in our mutual interest.

Our cultural exchange is also making a substantial contribution to our peoples getting to know one another better.

To sum up, I think that we have good grounds to say that indeed a lot has been achieved in our bilateral relations. This is a positive fact whose importance is increasing, considering the complicated international situation in recent years.

It is true that opportunities do exist to expand the cooperation, especially in the field of industrial production-sharing, science, technology, tourism, environmental protection, and other areas. If we utilize these opportunities, this would substantially stimulate the relations between Bulgaria and the FRG and would contribute to improving the general climate in Europe, where a number of political, military, cultural, economic, and ecological problems are awaiting solution.

Esteemed Mr Federal President,

In our exchange of views on a number of topical international issues, we naturally devoted particular attention to the dangerous state of affairs in our continent and throughout the world.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria is gravely concerned by the fact that the arms race is constantly increasing, while at the same time the topical, constructive proposals of the Warsaw Pact states remain unanswered. The dangerous hotbeds of tension, continuing military conflicts, and the threat of the use of force give rise to alarm.

Only a few days ago in Berlin, the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee put forward new, expanded proposals to the Western countries.

We are honestly making a call for peace, disarmament, and mutually beneficial cooperation in Europe and throughout the world. We sincerely hope that the new proposals will be viewed by the partners with the necessary seriousness and responsibility.

Bulgaria is conducting a consistent, unswerving policy of peaceful coexistence between states with different social orders, a policy of understanding and cooperation. We are guided by the understanding that at the present fateful moment for mankind every country, great and small, in East or West, must make its own contribution to preserving peace and strengthening trust and understanding between peoples.

We are paying particular attention to our relations with the Balkan countries. Our proposals for turning the Balkans into a nuclear- and chemical-weapon-free zone and for developing good-neighborliness with the states of the region are well known. The successful implementation in practice of our efforts in these directions would form our contribution to establishing positive political trends in international life and to strengthening peace and cooperation not only in the Balkans, but also in Europe and the world.

Esteemed Mr Federal President,

In the talks with you we voiced our common concern for the need to contribute, according to our powers, to improving the international situation.

In our view there is only one reasonable solution, namely a frank, honest, and constructive dialogue in order to achieve comprehensive security for all peoples. It is our common duty to work persistently and to deepen understanding and cooperation in the name of a better future. The most important thing for people to learn, we think, is not how to live under the threat of nuclear catastrophe, but how to live without nuclear bombs.

Differences exist in our views on a number of problems, as well as in our approach toward solving them. [paragraph continues]

This is understandable. However, we must not allow these differences to become insurmountable barriers to seeking a reasonable solution for a future of good intentions and lasting peace.

In conclusion, I would like to voice the hope that our talks with you, Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl, and other authoritative politicians will help to make clear our positions on the most important international issues, will promote the creation of trust and the strengthening of peace and security, and will have a favorable effect on the relations between Bulgaria and the FRG.

With this hope, I propose a toast:

to peace and security in Europe and throughout the world;
to beneficial and mutually advantageous cooperation between our countries;
to your health, esteemed Mr Federal President; and
to the health of all those present!
Your health!

## Arrives in Dusseldorf

AU040821 Sofia BTA in English 0716 GMT 4 Jun 87

[Text] Dusseldorf, June 4 (BTA special corespondent) -- Last night the Bulgarian head of state arrived in the capital of the Federal Province of North Rhine-Westphalia. He was welcomed by the premier, Mr Johannes Rau, deputy chairman of the German Socialist Democratic Party. During their talks, the two politicians discussed the bilateral relations and the international situation. The meeting was attended by members of the provincial government. Mr Rau gave a dinner in honor of the president of Bulgaria's State Council. The two politicians delivered speeches in which they expressed satisfaction with the development of the bilateral relations and the conviction that the relations will continue to develop in the interest of the two countries, and to the benefit of peace and cooperation between the peoples of the world.

Today Mr Zhivkov and the officials accompanying him will be visiting the city of Mainz, capital of the Province of Rheinland-Pfalz.

## Talks With SPD's Rau

AU051123 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 4 Jun 87 p 5

[Excerpts] Bonn, 3 June (RABOTNICHESKO DELO special correspondent Nenko Seymenliyski and correspondent Radoslav Velev) -- Late in the afternoon, State Council Chairman Todor Zhivkov and the officials accompanying him left Bonn by helicopter for Dusseldorf, the capital of North Rhine-Westphalia, the most populous province in the FRG. [passage omitted]

In Dusseldorf, the eminent Bulgarian guest was welcomed by Johannes Rau, minister president of the province and deputy chairman of the SPD, in the residence of the government leader of North Rhine-Westphalia. [passage omitted]

Talks were then held between Todor Zhivkov and Johannes Rau. They exchanged views and gave a positive assessment to the development of cooperation between Bulgaria and the Province of North Rhine-Westphalia in the economic and cultural fields. [paragraph continues]

Mutual desire was voiced to further increase and stimulate the mutually beneficial ties. The talks, held in a friendly and businesslike atmosphere, were attended by Bulgarian Foreign Affairs Minister Petur Mladenov; Nikola Stefanov, chief of the Office of the Chairman of the State Council of Bulgaria [position as published]; Reimut Jochimsen, minister of economy and technology of North Rhine-Westphalia; and the two countries' ambassadors, Georgi Evtimov and Han Alfred Steger. [passage omitted]

MIKHAYLOV RECEIVES SOCIALIST CONFERENCE DELEGATES

AU041912 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 30 May 87 p 6

[Text] BCP Central Committee Secretary Stoyan Mikhaylov received the delegates to the working conference of the International Scientific-Methodological Council on Problems of Socialist Democracy, which is holding a session in Varna, yesterday.

During the meeting, which proceeded in a cordial atmosphere, the guests were briefed on certain topical issues in implementing the strategic trend toward a qualitatively new growth mapped out by the 13th BCP Congress.

TRIFONOV SIGNS JOINT USSR COOPERATION PROTOCOL

AU061752 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 4 Jun 87 p 2

[Text] Varna, 3 June (BTA) -- The Subcommission for Scientific and Technical Cooperation of the Intergovernmental Bulgarian-Soviet Commission for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation ended its 34th session today.

The protocol on the session's work and results was signed by Aleksandur Trifonov, deputy chairman of the State Committee for Research and Technology, and Sergey Yefimenko, deputy chairman of the State Committee for Research and Technology of the USSR.

During its 4-day session the subcommission mapped out measures for raising the technical level and quality of the products exchanged between the two fraternal states and reviewed the work of the joint scientific laboratories and units. Special attention was given to fulfilling the Comprehensive Program of Scientific and Technological Progress of the Member States of CEMA Until the Year 2000.

POLISH MINISTER OF JUSTICE PAYS WORKING VISIT

AU061450 Sofia BTA in English 1642 GMT 5 Jun 87

[Text] Sofia, June 5 (BTA) -- "My businesslike and constructive discussions in Bulgaria showed a shared willingness to develop the two countries' cooperation in the field of justice. This will be further promoted by the agreement signed here today," said Mr Lech Domeracki, minister of justice of Poland, who left Bulgaria today.

Mr Domeracki was received by Mr Chudomir Aleksandrov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the BCP CC, and by Vice Premier Grigor Stoichkov. The participants in these meetings discussed certain important processes in the two countries' socio-economic development.

During his discussions with Bulgaria's Justice Minister Mrs Svetla Daskalova, Supreme Court Chairman Ivan Velinov and with Mr Atanas Atanasov, deputy chief prosecutor of Bulgaria, the Polish guest agreed with his Bulgarian hosts that the current stage in the development of the socialist countries requires an improvement in the administration of justice. This makes the exchange of experience and information very valuable.

ZHIVKOV CABLES BIRTHDAY MESSAGE TO HUNGARY'S KADAR

AU012001 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 26 May 87 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee general secretary, sent the following telegram to Janos Kadar, MSZMP Central Committee general secretary:

Dear Comrade Kadar, on behalf of the BCP Central Committee and on my own behalf I convey to you most sincere congratulations on the occasion of your 75th birthday.

The Communists and all working people in the People's Republic of Bulgaria know you and appreciate you as a worthy son of the Hungarian workers class, as an active participant in the revolutionary struggles against fascism and capitalism, and as an outstanding leader of the MSZMP. Your name and activities are closely linked to the historic achievements of the Hungarian People's Republic in the last decades, to its high international prestige. You have earned great credit in consolidating cohesion and cooperation among the socialist community member-states, in strengthening the unity of the international communist and workers movement, the alliance of the forces struggling for peace, socialism, and progress.

It is with pleasure and gratitude that I would like to point out your personal contribution to the development and intensification of fraternal friendship and cooperation between the BCP and the MSZMP, the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Hungarian People's Republic. I am grateful to you for your human warmth and the cordiality in which our meetings have always proceeded.

On the occasion of your birthday, dear Comrade Kadar, I pray you to accept by most sincere and warm wishes for health, personal happiness and new successes in your noble efforts devoted to the well-being of the fraternal Hungarian people. I embrace you with fraternal affection.

JOURNALISTS' AGREEMENT WITH CHINA SIGNED

AU061447 Sofia BTA in English 1850 GMT 5 Jun 87

[Text] Sofia, June 5 (BTA) -- A cooperation agreement between the Union of Bulgarian Journalists and the All-China Journalists' Association to 1992 was signed today. It reflects the two organizations' desire to improve their contacts, to come to know each othr better and to help strengthen the friendly relations between the peoples of Bulgaria and China.

The unions agreed to exchange information and publications in fields that are of common interest. Journalist delegations will also be exchanged.

## FURTHER ON BURUNDI PARTY OFFICIAL'S VISIT

Received by Husak

LD052345 Prague CTK in English 1503 GMT 5 Jun 87

[Text] Prague June 5 (CTK) -- General Secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and President Gustav Husak received here Friday Secretary General of the Union for National Progress of Burundi Emile Mworoha, who is currently on a visit to Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee.

The two representatives exchanged information on topical tasks of the two parties and countries in the spheres of internal and foreign policies, and discussed the expansion of bilateral relations. Emile Mworoha highly appreciated the consistent peace policy and significant initiatives of the socialist countries aimed at detente, disarmament and the strengthening of security and cooperation in the world.

Gustav Husak expressed solidarity and support of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and the whole country for the struggle of African nations against imperialism, racism, apartheid and neo-colonialism, for freedom, independence and social progress.

## HUSAK RECEIVES SOVIET AMBASSADOR LOMAKIN

LD051522 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1300 GMT 5 Jun 87

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, received Viktor Lomakin, the Soviet ambassador to Czechoslovakia, today. The two officials discussed topical questions of Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation.

## JANAK RETURNS HOME AFTER WORKING VISIT TO USSR

AU041832 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 29 May 87 p 7

[Unsigned report in the "24 Hours Abroad" column]

[Text] I. Janak, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium candidate member, and Central Committee Presidium member and secretary of the Slovak Communist Party (CPSL), who was on a working visit in the USSR together with a delegation of the CPSL's West Slovak Regional Committee, departed on Thursday [28 May] for home.

## ALGERIAN ASSEMBLY DELEGATION ARRIVES, MET BY INDRA

LD072126 Prague CTK in English 1547 GMT 7 Jun 87

[Text] Prague June 7 (CTK) -- A delegation of the Algerian National People's Assembly led by its president Rabah Bitat arrived here today on an official visit.

The delegation was greeted at the airport by Czechoslovak Federal Assembly Chairman Alois Indra at whose invitation the visit takes place.

## SOVIET OFFICIAL CRITICIZES CSSR EXPORTS TO USSR

AU011937 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 27 May 87 p 2

["mik"-signed report: "Growing Trade Exchange; Discussion With a Representative of the USSR Trade Mission"]

[Text] Bratislava (mik) -- Czechoslovak-Soviet trade relations, direct links, and other issues concerning bilateral cooperation were the subject of yesterday's press conference with Anatoliy Volkov, representative of the USSR trade mission in the CSSR.

Comrade A. Volkov emphasized the CSSR's position as the USSR's second largest trade partner after the GDR. Last year we exported goods worth more than R6 billion to the Soviet Union. Mutual turnover should total more than R73 billion in the current quinquennium, which is R18 billion more than last year. Consumer goods account for almost one-third of our exports. An analysis of customers' claims has shown that most faults are due to nonobservance of technological discipline and the use of substandard quality raw materials. The quality of merchandise declines toward the end of the year as a result of last-minute rush work. Stylishness is also an important aspect of consumer goods. Our merchandise does not always have this attribute.

The coming years should see an increase in imports of Soviet engineering products. The need for a more rapid pace of modernization applies to both sides with respect to these products. It is also necessary to consistently meet customers' requirements. The shortage of compressors for refrigerators and motors for washing machines [exported by the CSSR to the Soviet Union] is a real headache for the Soviet partners. The effect expected from specialization is thus getting lost. Spare parts must not be ignored either. The good reputation of Tatra trucks suffers because of their shortages.

Direct links simplify mutual cooperation and raise its quality. However, Comrade A. Volkov drew attention to the fact that, in addition to new regulations, old regulations have also remained valid, which impede development. They must be removed for the benefit of both sides.

## XINHUA DELEGATION BRIEFED BY CTK OFFICIALS

AU051606 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 3 Jun 87 p 2

[CTK report in the "International Contacts" column]

[Text] A XINHUA delegation, headed by the agency's Deputy Director Zeng Jianhui, conducted negotiations in Prague with CTK management The representatives of the two agencies briefed each other on the possibilities of further expanding verbal and pictorial newscasts with the aim of contributing broader information to the public about events in the CSSR and China. The delegation acquainted itself with the CTK's news reporting activities and with the modernization of technical and communications services. During its visit to the CSSR the delegation was received on the premises of the CPCZ Central Committee and the CSSR Government Presidium.

## PAPER REVIEWS BILATERAL EFFORTS, TRADE WITH PRC

AU011817 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 28 May 87 p 6

[Article by Engineer Peter Balaz, faculty member of the Bratislava Advanced School of Economics: "Bilateral Efforts; Broad Outlook for Cooperation Between the CSSR and the PRC"]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] The early eighties brought dynamic growth in the foreign trade exchange between Czechoslovakia and the PRC. Between 1983 and 1986, the average annual growth rate was between 30 and 52 percent.

Engineering products such as textile machines and power generating equipment dominate Czechoslovakia's exports. In 1984, for example, we exported 2,024 Tatra, Liaz, and Avia trucks to the PRC. In 1985 the number of automobiles exported increased to 4,030 units and last year to more than 5,000 units. China is now our second most important trade partner (after the USSR) in this field.

Czechoslovak deliveries of BD-200 spindleless textile machines and of technological equipment for electric power stations, gas works, and assembly plants are also successful. [passage omitted]

Chinese suppliers ensure 70 percent of Czechoslovak needs of rice and some other agricultural crops, especially oil-bearing crops and cotton. The role played by imports of finished goods such as textiles, china, footwear, office utensils, and so forth is also continuously growing. Chinese shipyards are currently building for the Czechoslovak oceangoing fleet four high tonnage vessels. [passage omitted]

The long-term trade agreement between the CSSR and the PRC for 1986-90 provides for 5 billion Swiss francs worth of foreign trade exchange. Among the characteristic features of mutual relations in this period will be the transition from traditional exchange toward progressive new forms of economic cooperation. [passage omitted] Among the first signs of this transition is the exchange of licenses. The Polytechna foreign trade enterprises has signed a contract with Chinese partners for the delivery to China of technology for the electrostatic pulverization of enamel that had been developed by the Institute for the Development of Engineering Consumer Goods Industry in Piestany.

Talks were held recently on the founding of a joint shipping enterprise in the form of a joint venture. [passage omitted] The construction of a first Czechoslovak brewery in the PRC will start this year. The construction of other breweries, mills, and cement plants is also contemplated. These deliveries will be coordinated by the Technopol foreign trade enterprise.

Changes in the structure of exports to the CSSR in the post-1985 period are a result of the restructuring of industrial production in the PRC in the eighties. [passage omitted] We will import color picture tubes and some other types of electronics products. The deepening of cooperation in this area calls for the development of cooperation in manufacturing, an important role which will be played by the development of direct links between producers of the two countries. [passage omitted]

## FRG MINISTER MAKES 'SLANDEROUS ATTACK' AGAINST CSSR

LD071757 Prague CTK in English 1611 GMT 7 Jun 87

[By Jan Hamrsmid]

[Text] Nuremberg June 7 (CTK) -- Gross distortions of historical facts and slanderous attacks against Czechoslovakia were voiced by a representative of the FRG Government, Minister for Economic Cooperation Hans Klein (CSU) at this year's gathering of the "Sudeten German Landsmannschaft", one of the revanchist organizations in the FRG, today.

The organizers called the gathering to Nuremberg, the site of congresses of the former NSDAP Nazi party.

Minister Klein attempted to revive the subject of the 1938 Munich dictate and present it in a quite different light, in spite of the fact that this shameful dictate, to which the "Sudeten Germans" contributed to a considerable extent and which resulted in the destruction of Czechoslovakia, was declared invalid from the very beginning by the Czechoslovak-FRG Treaty of 1973.

The slanderous address of the Bonn Government official at the gathering runs counter to the Czechoslovak-FRG Treaty on mutual relations and to the 1978 Joint Declaration. Both documents emphasize harmonious coexistence and the will of the two sides to put an end, once and for all, to the unfortunate past in mutual relations.

While at last year's gathering of the "Sudeten German Landsmannschaft", then Minister for Intra-German Relations Heinrich Windelen said at least formally that the FRG had no territorial claims upon Czechoslovakia, his successor Dorethea Wilms left out this sentence from her address yesterday. Instead she insisted that the "German question remains open".

Bavarian Deputy Premier Karl Hillermaier (CSU) reiterated this claim at today's session, adding that the "German question was open legally, politically and historically".

The motto of this year's gathering was "Self-Determination and Partnership". What partnership the leaders of the "Landsmannschaft" had in mind was seen on the selection of guests. Apart from representatives of various separatist and counterrevolutionary forces from Kampuchea, Afghanistan and Namibia, there were also Czechoslovak emigres.

The presence of Bonn government ministers, representatives of other land governments and parliaments at the Sudeten German gathering has shown once again that revenge-seeking forces in the FRG enjoy not only material but also full moral and political support of the authorities, in spite of wanting to mar everything positive that has been so far achieved in relations between Czechoslovakia and the Federal Republic of Germany.

## JAKES ADDRESSES SCIENTIFIC-TECHNOLOGICAL SOCIETY

LD052333 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1200 GMT 4 Jun 87

[Text] Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, addressed in Prague today the aktiv of officials of the Czechoslovak Scientific-Technological Society.

He said in the introduction that this session has an important role in working out and safeguarding the conclusions of the 5th session of the party's Central Committee. He said the fulfillment of the qualitative indices of the state plan, which is up to management employees and employees of research and preproduction stages, has not yet been successfully carried out. Members of the Czechoslovak Scientific-Technological Society thus have the majority of levers at their disposal to pave the way toward a breakthrough.

Milos Jakes stressed that the strength of socialism is in people and in their connection with the scientific-technological revolution. That is why the party is turning to scientific-technological intelligentsia to dedicate all their forces to the services of intensifying socio-economic development. The party strives for the necessary conditions in the equipment, material, moral evluation, and social standing to be created for this purpose. He went on to say that it will not be easy to implement restructuring. That is why we must support politically, materially, and morally, all those who are in the vanguard of this effort and reach good results.

Milos Jakes said that members of the organizations are expected, above all, to become involved in the fulfillment of the plan of scientific-technological development in enterprises in the interest of fulfilling national economic plans. He said that active participation in the building and purposeful utilization of rationalization workshops is becoming a significant task. The organizations must influence the preproduction stages in a more forceful fashion. Milos Jakes also stressed the use of computer and design technology, the preparation of employees for 2000 workplaces with peak technology, and the influence of organizations in educational activity.

## BRIEFS

JAKES RECEIVES USSR OFFICIAL -- Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, today received Vladimir Bazovskiy, head of the Main Administration of State Customs of the Soviet Union attached to the USSR Council of Ministers. They spoke about the further rationalization of the organization and management of carrying out customs duties, in connection with the widening of new forms of economic cooperation, entering into direct relations, and the building of joint enterprises. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 5 Jun 87 LD]

JAKES RECEIVES CAMBODIAN DELEGATION -- Milos Jakes today received a delegation of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, headed by (Khan Teng), chairman of the Economic Commission of the party Central Committee. They informed one another about the fulfillment of the conclusions of the congresses of the fraternal parties and about the potential for further development of economic and scientific and technical cooperation. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 5 Jun 87 LD]

CULTURAL COOPERATION WITH INDIA -- Prague June 5 (CTK) -- A program of cultural and educational exchange between Czechoslovakia and India for the years 1987-89 aimed at the extension of cooperation in culture and education was signed here Friday. The document was signed by Czech First Deputy Minister of Education Vaclav Cisar and Indian Deputy Minister of Culture M. Varadarayan. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 1519 GMT 5 Jun 87 LD]

## HERRMANN ASSESSES ZHAO ZIYANG'S UPCOMING VISIT

LD060546 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 5 Jun 87

[Text] In the words of Joachim Herrmann, the GDR is looking forward with great anticipation to the friendly visit of Zhao Ziyang, acting general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party and premier of the PRC State Council. The SED Central Committee Politburo member emphasized this today in Berlin while speaking to a Chinese study delegation led by Central Committee member He Jingzhi. Joachim Herrmann made the assessment that the relations between the two parties and countries are becoming better and better.

## HONECKER SEES OFFICIALS, COMPLETES NETHERLANDS TRIP

### Toasts Disarmament Plans

AU050951 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4 Jun 87 p 3

[Toast by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, at a 3 June banquet honoring his visit to the Netherlands; "Historic Chance for Start of Disarmament"]

[Text] Esteemed Mr Prime Minister: Please allow me once more to thank you and the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands very cordially for the invitation to visit your country, which I have taken up gladly and full of expectation. Our meeting is taking place at an important time in developments in Europe and the world and provides the opportunity to conduct an intensive exchange of views on political issues.

I am particularly pleased to revisit a country of rich cultural traditions and great scientific and technical achievements, with its hard-working, peace-loving people, who hold a respected place among the European nations. I hold personal memories of the days of the antifascist struggle with the Netherlands and its people, who proved themselves to be extremely hospitable to the German and antifascists at a difficult time.

The voice of this European state, which has wrought so much for the progress of mankind and produced pioneers of humanism, the idea of peace and world culture, also holds weight at present. How true are the words written by your countryman Hugo Grotius, who is also highly regarded in our country, almost 300 years ago: If it were customary to regard everything that affects mankind as affecting us too, we would live safely in a much more peaceful world.

Today -- and one cannot keep quiet about this, it must be emphasized -- mankind is threatened by the danger of an all-destroying nuclear inferno. This danger affects us all; consequently, every government has the high responsibility of doing what it can to preserve peace. However different the social systems and the ideological and political positions might be, the vital interest in a peaceful future surpasses all that was and is a top priority.

In World War II, which Hitlerite fascism started, the peoples, including the German people, sustained immeasurable suffering. The victims and martyrs of the Netherlands are also remembered. A nuclear war would be the end of human civilization and that must never happen.

You can assume that the GDR regards it as the supreme command of its policy to act in this direction, to promote peace, disarmament, detente, and international cooperation.

I completely agree with you, Mr Prime Minister, when you stated in an interview at the beginning of the year that a war in Europe cannot and must not be waged again. Europe must no longer be characterized as a community of risk but must be joined by a partnership of security.

Only a few days ago, the highest representatives of the Warsaw Pact stated in Berlin that our alliance's military doctrine bears a defensive character. It proceeds from the need to maintain the balance of military forces at the lowest possible level and to reduce military potential to an adequate scale necessary for defense. A comprehensive plan for the security of all peoples and states was submitted at the Berlin session. Our proposals, which do not leave out any type of arms or any verification, make it possible, given reason, levelheadedness and goodwill on the part of all those involved, to attain far-reaching accords on arms limitation and disarmament. They point ways to an age without war and violence.

As our talks have confirmed, things are fairly clear: we agree that a zero option for Soviet and U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe is necessary. This is the key that can open wide the door to disarmament. This will meet the security interests of our two states with their exposed geographical situation in the center of Europe and their historical experiences simultaneously.

The elimination of medium-range missiles in Europe would be a first real step toward disarmament in the history of mankind. We have absolutely nothing against striding from zero option to zero option, given respect for the principle of equality and equal security, whether on nuclear weapons, chemical weapons, or conventional weapons.

If there is disarmament on earth, it cannot be logical to build up arms in space. The arms race, a stop to which is on the agenda, would receive a new dimension through a militarization of space, and the danger of a nuclear war would increase. We are for peaceful heavens over a peaceful earth.

As you know, the GDR has stated that after an accord between the USSR and the United States on the elimination of medium-range missiles in Europe is reached, the longer-range missile complexes deployed on its territory in response to the stationing of Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in Western Europe will be withdrawn. Our proposals to enter into negotiations among the governments of the GDR, the FRG, and the CSSR on a nuclear weapons-free corridor and the creation of a zone free of chemical weapons in central Europe are intended to facilitate the liquidation of medium-range missiles and a global ban on chemical weapons. We see therein the GDR's specific contributions toward more security in Europe and the world.

I can assert with complete certainty that all our people most ardently desire a nuclear weapons-free Europe, a world free of those accursed things, and are doing what they can to achieve it. We are of the view that joint actions by all states -- large, medium-sized, and small -- are necessary to produce a turnabout in international relations and to ensure the historic chance that exists today is exploited for a genuine start to disarmament.

Reducing confrontation, developing mutually advantageous cooperation, and establishing trust are work for peace. The better the states in Europe and the world get along, the greater the gain it will provide for the peoples and individuals for their coexistence in a peaceful future.

Our states ought to continue to stand up for this emphatically in the CSCE process. At the Vienna follow-up conference, we support balanced results in all spheres of cooperation: political, economic, cultural, and humanitarian. We also consider it urgent to agree on a mandate for negotiations on reducing armed forces and arms from the Atlantic to the Urals. The meeting of foreign ministers of the CSCE states proposed by the Warsaw Pact countries could promote the solution to all these problems.

Even though our states are not immediately next to one another, they still maintain good-neighborly relations. We are aware of the common responsibility to cultivate and expand them with care so they will remain a factor of stability and predictability in Europe and contribute to the amelioration of the climate on the continent.

With our dialogue we are clarifying the vital force of the principles of peaceful coexistence, to which there is no acceptable alternative in the nuclear age. Cooperation will always be profitable, fruitful, and successful for both sides, if one proceeds from a respect for the realities in Europe.

It is this political will for a coexistence that takes the partner as he is that has made possible progress in relations between the GDR and the Kingdom of the Netherlands. We can view this with satisfaction and confidence. We agree with you that our cooperation, based on firm foundations and solid trust, should be expanded and deepened in an all-round manner in the interests of both sides. The GDR will always be a reliable partner in this regard.

In our country we are working to continue ensuring dynamic economic growth through the use of the most modern scientific and technical findings in the year ahead to steadily raise further the people's material and cultural standard of living. We, like all peoples, need durable peace for this. It opens new opportunities for economic, scientiifc, and technical collaboration arrangements and cultural-scientific and artistic exchanges.

Dear Mr. Prime Minister, ladies and gentlemen: I ask you to raise your glasses with me and drink:

-- to a peaceful future of mankind,
-- to the further deepening of cooperation that enhances confidence between the GDR and the Kingdom of the Netherlands,
-- to the well-being of Her Majesty Queen Beatrix,
-- to your personal well-being, Mr. Prime Minister, and of all those present.

Sees Queen Before Departure

LD051313 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1048 GMT 5 Jun 87

[Text] The Hague, 5 Jun 87 (ADN) -- GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker had another meeting with Queen Beatrix of the Netherlands this morning at her residence, Huis Ten Bosch Palace.

The talk, held in an open atmosphere, was an opportunity to bid farewell to the high-ranking GDR guest.

Erich Honecker invited Queen Beatrix and Prince Claus to visit the GDR. The invitation was accepted with thanks.

## Tours Amsterdam, Sees War Comrades

LD052203 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1239 GMT 5 Jun 87

[Excerpts] Amsterdam, 5 Jun (ADN) -- Today, the last day of his official visit to the Netherlands, Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR State Council, arrived in Amsterdam. He will leave for home from Amsterdam this afternoon.

His first stop was the museum of the antifascist resistance struggle, where he met former fighters against fascism and war. Thousands of documents of the Netherlands resistance against the fascist occupation of the country between 1940 and 1945 are stored in the building built as a synagogue in 1937. During the tour the GDR head of state met with former comrades of the Netherlands resistance. Erich Honecker and Jan van der Meer embraced: They belonged to a prisoners' labor squad in 1944 engaged in defusing phosphorus bombs after air raids on Berlin at the risk of their lives. The meeting with 90-year-old Fake van der Tak was also deeply moving. In 1934 he had hidden Erich Honecker, who was fleeing the Gestapo in Amsterdam. Among the comrades from the joint struggle who had come to welcome the representative of the socialist German state was Harri van Kreuningen, who had forged a passport for Erich Honecker.

After the visit to the resistance museum, Erich Honecker was taken on a boat trip along the Amsterdam canals by Mayor Ed van Thijn. The canals lead to the mayor's residence, where he gave a luncheon for Erich Honecker.

During his welcoming address Ed van Thijn pointed to the long-standing close relations that linked the capitals of the Netherlands and the GDR. [passage omitted]

In his reply speech Erich Honecker expressed thanks for the cordial welcome to Amsterdam. The visit gave him the impression of a community in which a great history was linked in a particular way with a lively present. This testified to the creative force of the inhabitants of the city. There were many contacts between Amsterdam and 750-year-old Berlin. They served understanding between the two peoples and bore witness to the joint interest in the preservation of peace and in fruitful mutual relations. He had good memories of the underground struggle in which he had the support of Netherlands resistance fighters. To act in the spirit of their legacy today means cooperating with all forces of reason and realism across any divisions for the safeguarding of peace.

After a visit to the Rijksmuseum, Erich Honecker ended his official visit to the Netherlands and left for home from Amsterdam Airport. He and his party were seen off by Dutch Foreign Minister Hans van den Broek. [passage omitted]

## Makes Statement on Departure

LD051702 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1501 GMT 5 Jun 87

[Text] Amsterdam, 5 Jun (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR Council of State, made the following statement before leaving the Netherlands by air:

My official visit to the Netherlands has exceeded all my expectations. I had an extensive exchange of views on the safeguarding of peace with Prime Minister Lubbers, with Dr Steenkamp, president of the First Chamber of the States General, and with Dr Dolman, president of the Second Chamber of the State General. I also had very pleasant meetings with Queen Beatrix of the Netherlands yesterday and this morning.

I briefe' the partners in my talks thoroughly on the recent Berlin summit of the Warsaw Pact states. In the course of this there was mutual agreement regarding a double-zero option for medium-range weapons in Europe and the need to enter into negotiations on a drastic reduction in conventional forces and arms.

We regard this as extremely significant for further developments on our continent. An agreement between the Soviet Union and the United States on the elimination of the medium-range weapons, involving a splitting up of the Reykjavik package as proposed by Mikhail Gorbachev, would bring entry into nuclear disarmament and thus open the possibility for a turning point in this sphere. In this connection a number of further issues were dealt with in our exchange of views including: a ban on all nuclear tests, a 50 percent reduction in strategic offensive weapons, the liberation of the world from means of mass destruction, the creation of nuclear- and chemical weapons-free zones, and the reduction of military expenditure in state budgets.

Naturally, we also discussed the further development of bilateral relations between the GDR and the Netherlands, which can definitely be assessed as positive between separate talks between Guenter Mittag, Gerhard Beil, and Rudolf de Korte; and between Oskar Fischer and Hans van den Broek. On the basis of the dynamic development of the GDR's national economy, which, as the recently published report our Central Institute for Statistics shows, continued in May, we were able to sign further long-term trade agreements for mutual benefit.

The foreign ministers of the GDR and the Kingdom of the Netherlands discussed detailed questions on continuing the arms control and disarmament process, and the peaceful collaboration of the peoples of Europe. Here Minister Fischer spoke about his speech at the CSCE follow-up conference in Vienna several days ago, in which he briefed the delegates of the participating states on the results of the Berlin summit of the Warsaw Pact.

During my visit I had very many cordial meetings with the people of the Netherlands -- in The Hague, in Delft, and in Amsterdam. I was particularly moved to meet here comrades from the antifascist resistance struggle, such as Jan van der Meer and Andreas Timp. Their part in the liberation of Europe from brown barbarity is well-known in our country and highly regarded.

I would like to say that my stay here in Amsterdam at the end of my visit has greatly reminded me of the hospitality I enjoyed here in 1933 and 1934, and which fortified me in my actions then, that is to say in the attempt by the German antifascists to overthrow Hitler before the war started. As is known, this was not successful. All the more so we have been thinking these last few days of the victims who fought against the brown tyranny, against those forces that also attacked the Netherlands and brought so much sorrow to families. Hundreds of thousands of them are no longer among us and we are thinking especially of them at this time. All this also motivated us in our work for the further development of socialism in the GDR and for the further development of relations between the GDR and the Netherlands.

In conclusion, I would like to warmly thank the Government and the people of the Netherlands once again for the great hospitality that has been shown to us here.

Returns to Berlin 5 June

LD051620 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1523 GMT 5 Jun 87

[Text] Berlin, 5 Jun (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR Council of State, and his entourage returned to Berlin this afternoon after ending his official visit to the Kingdom of the Netherlands.

USSR'S RYZHKOV TOURS, COMPLIMENTS SCIENCE EXHIBITS

AU041822 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30-31 May 87 p 4

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- Nikolay Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and member of the CPSU Central Committee, wished the GDR building industry workers further great successes in their work after a tour of the GDR building exhibition, which he undertook on 29 May together with Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo.

The two politicians visited many stalls in the Dynamo Sports Hall and on the outside grounds of the exhibition. Pointing to models of building areas in inner-city sectors and to others on newly-developed building sites, GDR Construction Industry Minister Wolfgang Junker, briefed the guests about the rapid pace of apartment construction. Thus 45,000 apartments will be completed in the Berlin Hellersdorf new construction area in the six years to 1990. This housing complex will be complemented with the required number of social and communal institutions, such as schools, kindergartens, or restaurants. The employement of modern microelectronic technical equipment, particularly in design, is an important instruction for an even more rapid growth in the building industry. The Soviet premier was interested in a comparison between traditional procedures and the application of CAD [Computer-Aided Design] solutions.

Minister Junker pointed out that labor productivity doubled with the introduction of CAD technology. Labor productivity will rise as much as three or fourfold until 1990. In addition, such an optimized production preparation helps to save materials.

Nikolay Ryzhkov expressed his appreciation for the extensive industrial and transport projects, such as the Mukran ferry port and the new Erfurt production plants for microelectronics. The close cooperation between the GDR and the USSR in light metal construction was also appreciated. Great attention was devoted to automation solutions, power economy technologies, and efficient transport systems that were explained with the help of the exhibit. On the same day, Nikolay Ryzhkov and Willi Stoph visited the "GDR Science and Production in the Service of the People" exhibit. There, the guest conducted numerous talks, which focused on the intensification of national economic processes. Asked about his impression, Nikolay Ryzhkov stated: "This is a very good exhibition. It shows the results of the work of the GDR working people. I am sincerely pleased that such a high standard has been achieved in the GDR. In addition, I noted the close contact in the cooperation between the GDR and the USSR on many products. I am convinced that we will advance even more rapidly if we further deepen our cooperation."

MITTAG, CPSU'S RYBAKOV SUPPORT ECONOMIC COOPERATION

DW031320 East Berlin Television Service in German 1720 GMT 2 Jun 87

[Text] Guenter Mittag, Politburo member and SED Central Committee secretary, held talks today with Oleg Rybakov, deputy department head at the CPSU Central Committee, on the SED's economic strategy to the year 2000. Both sides expressed satisfaction with the high level of economic integration and progress achieved in economic and scientific-technological cooperation.

SCHUERER DISCUSSES PLANNING WITH PRC VISITORS

LD051915 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1454 GMT 5 Jun 87

[Text] Berlin, 5 Jun (ADN) -- The development of relations between the GDR and China, which entered a qualitatively new phase with the official friendship visit by Erich Honecker in October 1986 and the far-reaching agreements made on that occasion, were honored in Berlin today by Gerhard Schuerer, GDR vice premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission. In a friendly conversation with a delegation from the PRC State Planning Commission, led by Professor Zhang Shou, vice minister of the State Planning Commission, the GDR politician pointed out that economic and scientific-technological cooperation is deepening on the basis of the 15-year agreement signed in Beijing, and that mutual trade is constantly increasing to the benefit of the two countries and peoples. The planning organs are making a valuable contribution toward this with their direct collaboration.

Schuerer briefed the guests on the further perfection of GDR management, planning, and economic accounting and related experiences in the execution of economic plans. In accordance with its economic strategy, with a view to the year 2000, the GDR is strengthening central state planning and balancing, and at the same time is increasing the self-responsibility of the combines.

Prof Zhang Shou expressed thanks for the chance to study the GDR's results and experiences in socialist expansion. Of particular interest is the work of the combines and their role in the overall national economic reproduction process.

The Chinese delegation, comprised of leading members of the State Planning Commission and chairmen or deputy chairmen of regional state organs from Shanghai and the provinces of Sichuan, Yunnan, and Shenyang, had the opportunity to conduct numerous conversations in the State Planning Commission, the Ministry of Finance, and other central organs of state over recent days.

The delegation familiarized itself with achievements of the GDR national economy at the Berlin exhibition "Science and Production in the Service of the People". They also visited the capital's "Friedrich Ebert" electrical equipment combine. At Halle and Potsdam, they met chairmen of bezirk [area] planning commissions and economic councils, and were briefed in enterprises on modern management and production methods.

PRC SOCIAL SCIENCES DELEGATES SIGN PROTOCOL

AU021111 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29 May 87 p 2

[Text] East Berlin (ND) -- A study delegation from the Academy of Social Sciences in Shanghai, headed by prorector Lan Ying, ended its visit to the GDR on Thursday [28 May]. At the Academy of Social Sciences attached to the SED Central Committee, the foreign visitors were received by President Otto Reinhold for an exchange of experiences. A protocol on the development of scientific cooperation between the two academies were signed. During their stay in Berlin, Dresden, and Magdeburg, the Chinese visitors familiarized themselves with the socialist development in the GDR.

YOUTHS DEMONSTRATE AGAINST BERLIN WALL AT CONCERT

LD080956 Hamburg DPA in German 0904 GMT 8 Jun 87

[Excerpt] East Berlin (DPA) -- The protest by thousands of young East Berliners who wanted to follow a concert by the "Eurythmics" rock group taking place in front of the Reichstag building in West Berlin, developed during Sunday night/Monday morning into a political demonstration against the wall. Some 1,000 young people managed to break through a police cordon that was meant to block the Unter Den Linden several hundred meters in front of the Brandenburg Gate. Police reinforcements were met on arrival with chants of "Down With the Wall," "We Want Freedom,/ and "Cops [bullen] Out".

Individuals threw bottles and cans at the policemen. Eyewitnesses say 30 people were arrested. After the end of the concert after midnight, heavy police contingents broke up the total of about 3,000 young persons, with the police drawing their batons but not using them. Observers of the incidents underline the fact that the political nature of the clashes only came out in the confrontation with the police. At first, the young people were only concerned with being able to follow the music undisturbed.

There were preliminary scuffles at the barriers to the Brandenburg Gate and behind the Reichstag building, which lies immediately next to the wall, on Saturday evening at the start of the 3-day rock festival in West Berlin, when East Berlin fans wanted to hear singer David Bowie and his band. Then on Sunday the People's Police extended their barriers and started identity checks near the Brandenburg Gate in the afternoon. [passage omitted]

MSZMP LEADERS DISCUSS RELATIONS WITH RCP OFFICIALS

LD051805 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 5 Jun 87

[Text] Two secretaries of the RCP Central Committee have held discussions in Budapest regarding Hungarian-Romanian relations. Emil Bobu, who is also a member of the PEC, and Ion Stoian, were invited to visit Hungary by the MSZMP Central Committee. The Romanian party leaders were received by General Secretary Janos Kadar. The Hungarian partners in the discussion with Emil Bobu and Ion Stoian were Matyas Szuros and Istvan Horvath, secretaries of the Central Committee.

At the frank discussion, which passed in a comradely atmosphere, the two sides surveyed the implementation of the common tasks formulated and approved at the Debrecen and Oradea meetings between Janos Kadar and Nicolae Ceausescu in 1977.

The MSZMP representatives evaluated the development of Hungarian-Romanian relations, and spoke about earlier and more recent problems.

They reaffirmed that our country would do its utmost in the future toward strengthening friendship between the Hungarian and Romanian peoples, and toward the development of relations between the two neighborly socialist countries. In the spirit of the joint statement adopted at the 1977 summit meeting, the Hungarian side stressed that the settlement of questions relating to the Hungarian national minority in Romania is the internal matter and responsibility of Romania. However, this matter also has a bearing on international affairs and on Hungary.

It is in the interest of our country that Hungarians living in Romania should participate as equal citizens in building socialism, and as loyal citizens of the Socialist Republic of Romania preserve their mother tongue and culture in accordance with international norms, which apply to the assertion of the rights of national minorities. It is also necessary that they should help mutually advantageous and meaningful cooperation between the two countries.

The Hungarian side stressed that the hostilities fanned by the former ruling classes and kept alive by today's enemies of socialism must be resolved through patient and hard work. Differences of viewpoints arising from historical questions used to be clarified by scientific research and exchanges of opinions, free of prejudice and denunciation. They stated: It can only be attributed to misinterpretation that baseless allegations have been made to the effect that Hungary is engaged in publishing historical works that revive reactionary theses. The two sides submitted suggestions and remarks aimed at ending the unfavorable phenomena and at achieving a balanced development of cooperation.

They expressed their readiness to make progress in the clarification of existing problems by joint efforts and by keeping the real interests of their respective peoples in sight. They agreed to continue Hungarian-Romanian interparty talks at a date which is to be agreed on later.

[Budapest MTI in English at 1715 GMT on 5 June, in a similar report, adds the following: "Participating in the talks were Pal Szuts, Hungary's ambassador to Romania, and Nicolae Veres, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Romania to Hungary. Emil Bobu and Ion Stoian left Budapest this evening. They were seen off at Ferihegy Airport by Istvan Horvath, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee."]

## POZSGAY VISITS FRG AT INVITATION OF GREENS PARTY

LD060350 Budapest MTI in English 1558 GMT 5 Jun 87

[Text] Bonn, June 5 (MTI) -- Phillip Jenninger, president of the Bundestag met Imre Pozsgay, general secretary of the Patriotic People's Front, who visited the Federal Republic of Germany on invitation of the Greens Party of West Germany. The general secretary, in addition to meeting with the members of the presidium of the Greens Party and the heads of its parliamentary group, also met with Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, Alfred Dregger head of the CDU/CSU parliamentary group and Wolfgang Mischnick, head of the FDP parliamentary group. He also met with Heinz Westphal, vice president of the Bundestag, deputy chief of the SPD parliamentary group and with Lothar Spath, regional prime minister of Baden-Wurttemberg. At the talks held in a cordial and sincere atmosphere, subjects included how to promote cooperation between the two countries in activity for disarmament and an improvement in the international atmosphere, and in developing mutual relations.

## KARPATI RETURNS HOME FROM GDR TALKS 5 JUNE

LD052148 Budapest MTI in English 1616 GMT 5 Jun 87

[Text] Budapest, June 5 (MTI) -- Colonel General Ferenc Karpati, Hungarian minister of defence, who paid a five day official friendly visit to the German Democratic Republic at the head of a military delegation on invitation of General of the Army Heinz Kessler, minister of defence of the GDR, returned to Budapest Friday. He held talks with his host on issues of concern to the two friendly armies, and on opportunities for further advancing cooperation.

## MSZMP'S LAKATOS, DELEGATION VISIT CHINA

LD080226 Budapest MTI in English 1608 GMT 7 Jun 87

[Text] Beijing, June 7 (MTI) -- A delegation of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, headed by Erno Lakatos, chief of the Central Committees's Agit-Prop Department visited China May 27th to June 5th on invitation of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party. At the Propaganda Department of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party he held talks with Wang Renzhi, head of the department, on the ideological tasks facing the two parties, and experience in publicizing reform flows. They examined opportunities for expanding cooperation in matters of ideology and information and for expanding exchanges of experience.

The delegation visited the Ministry of Radio, Cinema and Television, the NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY and the editorial offices of RENMIN RIBAO. They studied the life of the local party bodies in Shanghai, Guangzhou and the special economic zone of Shenzhen, as well as party ideological and publicity work there. The delegation was received by Deng Liqun, member of the Secretatiat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

KOREAN WORKERS' PARTY DELEGATION ENDS VISIT 6 JUNE

LD061734 Budapest MTI in English 1653 GMT 6 Jun 87

[Text] Budapest, June 6 (MTI) -- Within the frame of the working plan for cooperation between the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and the Korean Workers' Party, a Korean party staff worker delegation headed by Pak Pong-chu, alternate member of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party visited Hungary June 1st to 6th.

The delegation, which studied issues of party work and party guidance in the area of the chemical industry and visited several chemical industry facilities, was received by Jozsef Nyers, deputy chief of the HSWP Central Committee department for economic policy.

ISRAEL, HUNGARY SIGN MEMORANDUM ON AGRICULTURE

TA070647 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0405 GMT 7 Jun 87

[Text] Israel and Hungary have signed a memorandum on cooperation in the field of agriculture. A delegation of Israeli economic officials headed by Deputy Agriculture Minister Avraham Kat-'oz today winds up an extended visit to Hungary. Our correspondent Gid'on Kouts reports from Budapest:

[Begin Kouts recording] A secret Israeli visit and an open event involving Israel are taking place in Budapest. Deputy Agriculture Minister Avraham Katz-'oz, along with a large delegation of senior economic officials including representatives of the Agricultural Center, Tnuva, Hamashbir Hamerkazi [marketing organizations], and the Kibbutz Movement, held a week-long visit to Hungary in the course of which they conferred with their Hungarian counterparts, toured cooperatives farms, and reached agreements on cooperation in the field of agriculture and irrigation. Hungarian delegations will come to Israel this fall to implement these agreements.

The members of the Israeli delegation were very impressed by the achievements of the Hungarian cooperative farms in particular and those of Hungary's economy in general. Avraham Katz-'oz refused to be interviewed or to comment on the visit while still on Hungarian soil so as not to embarrass his hosts. Nayif Hawatimah, the DFLP leader, is also currently visiting Hungary.

In reply to questions by journalists, the Hungarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs said it knows nothing about the visit of an Israeli delegation. However, the local Ministry of Agriculture confirmed this fact to me.

Along with the secret visit, there will be an official event involving israel in the Hungarian capital today. The Hungarian deputy education minister and Knesset Member Yitzhaq Artzi, chairman of Tel Aviv's Diaspora Museum council, will today open the Diaspora Museuem exhibition about the history of Hungary's Jews. Fifty members of the Association of Friends of the Diaspora Museum from Israel, Europe, and South America who came to Budapest for the event attended a reception on Friday given by the local Jewish community at Budapest's rabbinical seminar. [end recording]

## FOREIGN TRADE OFFICIAL EVALUATES TRADE BALANCE

AU021407 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 22 May 87 p 7

[Interview with Gyorgy Pataki, deputy director of the Plan Management Affairs Main Department of the Ministry of Foreign Trade, by Correspondent Zoltan Muzslai: "A Contradictory Picture" -- date and place not given]

[Text] In order to improve Hungary's international balance of payments and reduce the budget deficit to about 30 billion forints, it is important that the foreign trade balance develop more favorably in the course of this year. Although the majority of Hungarian exporters accelerate their activity toward the end of the year and are thus a little "tired" in the first months of the new year, the foreign trade balance for the first quarter of the current year should, nevertheless, show more efforts: while our foreign trade with the socialist countries in the period between January-March 1987 showed a positive balance for Hungary, we have a deficit or more than $260 million in our foreign trade accounted in currencies other than the ruble. We asked Gyorgy Pataki to deal with this subject.

[Pataki] Our convertible currency exports accounted in U.S. dollars increased by some 6 percent by the end of March. Unfortunately, there was hardly any growth in these exports in the last month. On the other hand, Hungarian imports accounted in currencies other than the rubel increased in April aone by close to 9 percent, a figure identical with that of the first quarter of the current year. The stock of orders within convertible currency exports is somewhat more favorable; it grew by $40 million in April and exceeded the stock of orders registered at the end of April 1986 by a total of almost $200 million. To this one should add however, that the weak exchange rate of the dollar compared to other convertible currencies reduces much of the aforementioned value. And it should also be mentioned that the Hungarian enterprises signed agreements last month on convertible currency imports larger than those in April 1986 by $150 million.

Unfavorable Exchange Rates [subhead]

[Muzslai] So, the desired improvement in the capitalist turnover has not been achieved.

[Pataki] The increase in imports is primarily the result of a change in prices and exchange rates that were unfavorable for us. Last year, for example, the deterioration in terms of trade was of about 8 percent, and our losses deriving from this were higher than the $400 million mark. In other words, we should have exports a similar amount of extra goods to match a similar volume of imports. An unfavorable development for us is that the U.S. dollar has recently lost considerable value compared to the national currencies of the countries from where the bulk of Hungarian imports originate. The increase in imports is far from being so high if we count it in national currencies or volumes. Let me give an example from last year to underline this point: while imports exceeded the plan by $800 million last year, regarding the quantity of goods, this represented an increase of only 1 percent.

[Muzslai] How much should we reduce our purchase volume to maintain Hungarian imports at the planned value under such price and exchange rate losses?

[Pataki] By about 10 percent, but such an extensive cut would be very difficult for the economy to weather in the long run.

Lack of Comprehension [subhead]

[Muzslai] Does that mean that it is impossible to bring about fast-acting measures aimed at reducing the Hungarian economy's appetite for imports?

[Pataki] There is only one real solution on the horizon: efficient import management that should be asserted and which also has resources; these resources can be exploited, for example, by applying a very consistent and strict financial and fiscal policy. The circle of enterprises that are wasting imports could be considerably reduced. Every financial source that cannot be covered by goods should be withdrawn from the domestic market. Another solution is offered by making the development policy goals more precise. As long as development projects are extended over too large areas, the power resources will dissipate.

[Muzslai] Thus, there are no competitive stocks of goods and, on the other hand, there is a large demand for imports, and it is difficult to decide which is well founded and which is not. The question that arises is: What results were achieved by the export competitions coupled with the develoment goals?

[Pataki] The competition system is, in fact, working successfully; this means that in this framework we achieve an annual stock of surplus export goods of $100-200 million.

There is, however, a lack of understanding here: How is it possible that incomes increase by the aforementioned sums in the wake of export competitions, while there is no growth in the overall exports of the people's economy. Well, the order of magnitude of exports of the people's economy is higher than the amount supplied by export competitions, and therefore the latter would not be able to ensure a steady increase in the several billion U.S. dollars worth of exports.

Not Clear [subhead]

The government recently took several measures aimed at encouraging exports. The 8-percent devaluation of the forint on 11 March this year was one of these measures. Are there any visible results of this measure?

[Pataki] At the moment we can only say that the devaluation probably had a favorable effect on certain areas of the economy, such as light industry, for example. We do not yet know the effects of this devaluation on the chemical industry, where foreign price movements greatly influence sales and much depends on the complex system of technological processes and on the availability or shortage of stocks of goods. Similarly, devaluation is also not the primary factor that decisively affects the food industry and economy. And finally, it seems that the devaluation of the forint has not made the machine industry dynamic enough either, although we are expecting better performance on the part of the machine industry.

## BANYASZ ON COUNCIL OF MINISTERS' 21 MAY SESSION

AU041914 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 22 May 87 pp 1,3

[Correspondents' report: "Council of Ministers Held a Meeting -- Report on the Implementation of Last Year's Budget -- Government Spokesman Rezso Banyasz Holds a Press Conference" -- press conference held in Budapest on 21 May]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted]

DOLGOZOK PAPJA [WORKERS' JOURNAL] correspondent (Komarom County). "What were the conclusions that the government has come to on the activity of the Komarom County Council Executive Committee?

[Banyasz] The government has had a long and thorough debate, with the participation of Komarom County Executive Committee Chairman Gyula Varga and MSZMP County Committee First Secretary Albert Antaloczy. The Council of Ministers discussed the activity of the Komarom County Council organs 10 years ago, in 1977, and now it has reviewed the activity that has taken place since then. The government evaluated this activity as positive, including the economic organization activity, particularly the successful implementation of the various council tasks deriving from the modification of the economic structure. [passage omitted]

MAGYAR HIRLAP correspondent: "What is the aim of the regular report submitted by the counties, and how can this contribute to higher-level government activity?"

[Banyasz] The government's 2-hour debate proved that both the local organs and the government could benefit from a thorough evaluation of the activity of a given county, because such a practice does not only mean that the government receives information on the activity of that county on the basis of such a report, but also that, prior to such a report, the ministries and the government bodies also carry out a thorough analysis [passage omitted]

MAGYAR NEMZET correspondent: "Does the government consider the organization of public utility works?"

[Banyasz] The government's economic supervision committee has dealt with the need to organize public utility works. According to some sources, there are between 6,000 to 10,000 people in various parts of the country today who have trouble finding a job. Some of these people have trouble finding a job perhaps due to their lack of professional training. There are also many people who have given up many jobs, according to their service certificate. There are also people who do not even consider taking up a regular job, and the employment of some newly-freed convicts and people with a criminal record is also relatively difficult As statistics show, we are talking here about a social problem rather than an economic-political one. A demand for manpower continues to characterize the country's manpwer situation in most counties and towns. [passage omitted]

## OFFICIALS, SOLIDARITY PREPARE FOR VISIT; POPE ARRIVES

### Press Directors Hold Conference

LD072112 Warsaw PAP in English 2022 GMT 7 Jun 87

[Text] Warsaw, June 7 -- Directors of the press centre of the pope's visit, Editor-in-chief of the Interpress agency Jan Grzelak and Father Alojzy Orszulik, a press spokesman for the Polish Episcopate, held a press conference here today, on the eve of Pope John Paul II's visit to Poland.

While addressing the conference, Father Orszulik recalled that the visit of the holy father to Poland was closely connected with the 2nd Eucharistic Congress, to start tomorrow, which should produce lasting results, namely, the revival of religious and moral life in Poland. The pope's third visit to this country "will require special effort and personal contribution on the part of all (of us) for the benefit of common good," said Father Orszulik adding that "it will mean breaking of distrust between Poles with various world outlooks and political orientations, counteracting passiveness, and overcoming of evil in all signs of life. The visit of the holy father to Poland should consolidate a conviction that Poles can unite to build a common mother country, justice, love and peace."

"The beatification by the pope of the servant of God, Karolina Kozkowna, and the servant of God, Michal Kozala, the bishop of the Wroclawek Diocese, murdered in Dachau, will be of great significance. At the end of the 2nd Eucharistic Congress the holy father will present missionary crosses to 167 men and women missionaries who will visit various parts of the world to read the gospel," said Father Orszulik. While taking the floor, Grzelak said that 510 foreign correspondents from 35 states accredited themselves at the visit's press centre. A 154-strong group of U.S. newsmen is the biggest one. There are 80 journalists from Italy, 67 from France, 57 from the FRG, and 26 from Great Britain. There are 1,013 Polish newsmen, including 334 from church press.

Grzelak briefed the conference on the results of the poll by the Polish Radio and Television's Opinion Sounding Centre (OBOP), according to which 44 per cent of the respondents follow with particular attention the news on the pope's visit to Poland, 50 per cent listen and watch news on the visit, and six per cent -- are barely interested. The Interpress editor-in-chief also said that 46 newsmen from socialist states have been accredited, including 11 from the Soviet Union. Thus their number is by 50 per cent higher than during the previous pilgrimage. Father Orszulik confirmed a statement included in one of the questions that Lech Walesa had sent a letter to the episcopate's office in which he stated that the former Solidarnosc did not plan any actions designed to disturb the course of the holy father's visit to Poland.

### Pudysz Warns of Public 'Threat'

LD051138 Warsaw PAP in English 0046 GMT 5 Jun 87

[Text] Warsaw, June 4 -- "All activities included in the timetable of works aimed at providing security and order during the visit of Pope John Paul II to Poland have been fully executed," stated Vice Minister of Internal Affairs Gen. Zbigniew Pudysz appearing on TV tonight, adding that this was the joint, concordant evaluation of state authorities and the church side.

In a programme "For the Safe Course of the Pope's Visit" aired tonight he supplied information on the organizational and technical measures undertaken in this respect to appropriately prepare for the upcoming visit of the pope to Poland. Pudysz underscored good cooperation between services of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and church order-maintaining services. The wish of all Poles should be for the visit of John Paul II to proceed with dignity and in peace. Unfortunately, the Ministry of Internal Affairs has at its disposal trustworthy information indicating that there could be an attempt to disrupt the pope's visit. There is an increasingly smaller group of extreme-leaning individuals coming chiefly from the former "Solidarnosc" who use every occasion to demonstrate their presence, stated Pudysz.

I could supply names, he stressed. Extreme-leaning individuals intend to use the visit of John Paul II to Poland to not only undertake activities such as distributing leaflets or making statements and appeals but also want to disrupt public order by provoking street disturbances. In the conditions of the gathering, both on the route and the sites of ceremonies of the many-thousands-strong crowds -- such a breach of public order could have unpredictable consequences and pose a threat to the life and health of the people gathered there. The inspirators of such disturbances either assume their tragic consequences or are not aware of them, Pudysz stated.

The Ministry of Internal Affairs has at its disposal reliable information that plans of such provocative undertakings were the subject of discussions and were put to detail at a meeting of the so-called Provisional Coordinating Commission of "Solidarnosc" held on May 7-8 and May 24 this year in places and compositions known to us, Pudysz said.

He went on to announce that there were plans to provoke law enforcement bodies to interfere, following as assumption that organized groups of adventurists would shout instigating political slogans. Gdansk and Warsaw were chosen as the sites of public order disturbances. In Gdansk, for instance, the assumption was to enforce a change in the fixed programme of the pope's visit to that city by among other things, stopping the car carrying John Paul II.

Although the capabilities of influencing society by these extreme-leaning groups and individuals are practically null, nonetheless, the planned abuse of the religious ceremonies could bring about a real threat to public order. One should take this into account, especially because we observe the subordination of such structures and units to subversion centres in the West. The threat of public order disturbances could be inspired from abroad. The time tangentiality of the destructive activities of subversion centres in the West with similar plans of extreme-leaning units in the country proves this. Such activities strike at not only the solemnity of the pope's visit, not only at the national interest but, above all, at the social processes taking place in our country, the vice minister pointed out.

The activities envisaging disturbances in the visit of Pope John Paul II to Poland are in fact aimed at providing the West with arguments that Poland is an unstable country. Western centres of subversion await such arguments. Those who plan disturbances in the course of the papal visit strike at the vital interests of the nation, the vice minister concluded.

Another session of the team preparing the pope's visit was held in Szczecin under the chairmanship of vice-voivode Tadeusz Kluka, with Bishop Jan Galecki and a group of priests taking part. They reviewed the state of preparations for receiving the pope in Szczecin.

The debaters said that preparations for John Paul II's visit to Szczecin were going on as scheduled and in an atmosphere of mutual confidence and good cooperation.

They positively sized up discipline of Szczecin residents in the days of getting the city ready for this important event and voiced opinions that Szczecin citizens would continue to show understanding of various limitations and impediments linked to the visit and the influx of guests from outside Szczecin.

## Solidarity Rejects 'Intimidation'

LD071228 Hamburg DPA in German 1032 GMT 7 Jun 87

[Excerpt] Warsaw (DPA) -- The leaders of the banned trade union Solidarity have protested against what they describe as a campaign of intimidation by the police before the pope's visit. The spokesman for the trade union, Janusz Onyszkiewicz, said today that in a letter to Cardinal Jozef Glemp on Saturday, Solidarity Chairman Lech Walesa rejected the "absurd" suspicions of Deputy Interior Minister Zbigniew Pudysz that Solidarity supporters were planning clashes.

A Solidarity statement says that all Poles wanted to welcome the pope joyfully and in a peaceful, dignified atmosphere. "However, we have been witnessing a campaign of intimidation for some time. Hundreds of people are being summoned for cautionary interviews. Solidarity is being accused of organizing clashes and even of planning to compel the esteemed guest to change his route by force." These allegations could be a sign that "certain circles are thinking of faking clashes and placing the blame on Solidarity." The Polish population has the right to "dedicate themselves in peace and dignity to the basic values that John Paul II speaks of so often." [passage omitted]

## Pope Departs Rome Airport

LD080945 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0800 GMT 8 Jun 87

[Excerpt] The special plane carrying John Paul II left Rome's Leonardo da Vinci Airport 35 minutes ago. The pope is coming to the motherland for his third visit during his pontificate.

According to our correspondent, the visit has aroused enormous interest not only for its religious content in connection with the Eucharistic Congress to be inaugurated this evening but also for the wide context of the situation in Poland including: the normalization processes taking place, church-state relations, and the moral and psychological condition of our society. Great attention is being paid on the Tiber to the meeting between the pope and Wojciech Jaruzelski, recalling his January visit to the Vatican described by the pope himself as a historic one. Their important dialogue will be continued in Warsaw, starting on the first day of the visit of the distinguished guest, who enjoys, as the Rome press emphasizes, such general affection, respect, and love of the faithful.

I shall pray for good results from my visit to Poland, the pope said yesterday from the window of his library to the assembled tourists and pilgrims from the entire world assembled in St Peter's Square. These words were accompanied by thunderous applause from the crowd. [passage omitted]

## Jaruzelski Welcomes Pope

LD081027 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0915 GMT 8 Jun 87

[Speech by Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee Politburo first secretary and chairman of the Polish Council of State, at Warsaw Airport ceremony to welcome Pope John Paul II on 8 June -- live]

[Text] Here, on this soil, the Polish pope is the guest of the entire nation. On behalf of the supreme PPR authorities, I warmly welcome your holiness. We are glad that the famous son of our nation who performs the highest function in the Roman Catholic Church has come on a pilgrimage to Poland for the third time. This is an expression of particularly close bonds linking his holiness with the fatherland; this is also a confirmation of the successful developing dialogue between the Holy See and the PPR. I have clearly in my memory our recent talks at the Vatican, the numerous examples of warmth shown toward me and to those who accompanied me. I specifically remember the wish expressed at the time: for the visit to bear fruit for Poland, for Europe, and for peace. I trust that this intention is still current. The present pilgrimage gives it special significance. We desire a successful development of Poland and a strong position for it in the world. The national accord [zgoda] leads toward this goal, as well as diligent work and a feeling of civic and patriotic responsibility.

Out of our historical experience and out of the deep wounds inflicted on the Polish nation by the last war, there grows our attachment to peace -- the greatest good of mankind. Together with our allies we do not cease in our efforts to prevent a nuclear catastrophe and to protect the world so it is kept intact for future generations.

We have great respect for the unceasing activity of your holiness and the Holy See to strengthen peace, brotherhood, and cooperation to all continents; every meeting with the fatherland and with fellow countrymen, with the countryside closest to his heart, is a profound experience. It is our profound desire for the pilgrimage that starts today to bring to our noble guest many personal emotions and satisfaction, to enliven the best feelings, and to support the faith of our nation in its own strength, so that it brings benefit to Poland, to the cause of peace of Europe, and to the world. [applause]

## Archbishop Glemp Welcomes Pope

LD081042 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0920 GMT 8 Jun 87

[Speech by Polish Primate Archbishop Jozef Glemp at Warsaw Airport ceremony to welcome Pope John Paul II on 8 June -- live]

[Text] Beloved Holy Father, be greeted by Polish soil, be greeted by the inhabitants of the capital and by the Catholic Church here on the Vistula, and from each corner of our mutual motherland. We warmly and joyfully welcome you for the third time as the successor of St Peter.

Holy father, you lead the sons and daughters of the church in faith; you lead human society in the search for justice and peace. Be a guide for us also on Polish soil so that we can strengthen and develop the inheritance of faith and the national culture. We can do this in many ways, one of them is prayer in which, through godly peace attained in the heart, the reflection on reality matures.

Holy father, we have prepared very many of these joint and public prayers in every place to be visited. Your words will lead us to this worship, which we desire to hear with consideration. We donot want to stress our poverty and weakness excessively nor do we want to hide them. We can, however, share our small joys.

Today, voices which would question the durability of the church's evangelical work in the nation have become silent. People who sincerely believe are able, in an increasingly bold way, to move in some of the spheres of public life, providing they have enough courage. Youth looks for an honest deepening of the spiritual attitude in many vacation and pilgrimage groups. Since the last visit of your holiness, a few hundred new religious and church buildings have been constructed. These are the more joyful matters for the welcoming. We want to strengthen and develop them so that they will become a sign of the development of the whole of society. There will still be time to talk about concerns.

In a few hours time, beloved holy father, you will open the Eucharistic Congress. It will be a great experience of faith. The eucharist in its internal content contains love; love directs us, on the other hand, toward others. Holy father, we know that in these days the love you possess in your heart, drawing it from holy depths, will be directed toward us, your compatriots. Please lead us in this love that leads through real peace toward a better future for the fatherland and for the world. We are entrusting your entire journey throughout Poland, the journey of the father, the brother, and the pilgrim to Mary of Jasna Gora. [applause]

## ZHAO ZIYANG, DELEGATION CONTINUE STATE VISIT

### Signs Legal Agreement

LD051247 Warsaw PAP in English 1128 GMT 5 Jun 87

[Text] Warsaw, May 5 -- The visiting Acting General Secretary of the Chinese Communist Party CC and China's Premier Zhao Ziyang met here today with PUWP CC Political Bureau Member and Premier Zbigniew Messner. Upon the conclusion of the talks, in the presence of the two premiers, signed was a Polish-Chinese agreement on legal assistance.

### Delegation's 'Busy Day' 5 June

LD052225 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 5 Jun 87

[Text] Zhao Ziyang visited the Royal Castle in Warsaw this evening. He was greeted by childen from the song and dance group, Varsovia. The Chinese visitor was shown around the castle by its director, Professor Aleksander Gieysztor. The honored quest signed the visitors book.

Today was also a busy day for other members of the Chinese delegation. Wen Jiabao, head of the general Office of the Party Secretariat, met Deputy Premier Zdzislaw Sadowski. An exchange of experiences in the work of Central Committee Secretariats was the subject of talks with Boguslaw Kolodziejczak, head of the PZPR Central Committee Chancery.

Meets With Jaruzelski

LD061436 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 6 Jun 87

[Text] Polish-Chinese plenary talks are being held at the party Central Committee Building. They are chaired by Wojciech Jaruzelski and Zhao Ziyang. Before the talks a meeting of the two leaders took place.

The Chinese guest concludes the official part of his visit to Poland today and begins a tour of Poland. He goes to Wroclaw first.

Departs for Wroclaw Trip

LD061907 Warsaw PAP in English 1751 GMT 6 Jun 87

[Text] Warsaw, June 6 -- Acting Party Chief and Premier of the Chinese State Council Zhao Ziyang ended the official part of his party-and-state friendly visit to Poland today after a morning meeting with Polish leader Wojciech Jaruzelski and plenary talks. Immediately after the Jaruzelski-Zhao meeting this morning, they co-chaired Polish-Chinese plenary talks.

The Polish side was represented by members of the PUWP CC Political Bureau: Premier Zbigniew Messner, CC Secretaries Jozef Czyrek and Marian Wozniak, Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski and other senior Foreign Ministry and Central Committee staffers.

The Chinese delegation at the talks included head of the Chinese Communist Party Chancellery Wen Jiabao, Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Zheng Tuobin, adviser to the State Committee for the reform of the economic system An Zhiwen, Foreign Vice-Minister Qian Qichen, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the Party CC Li Shuzheng, Deputy General Secretary of the State Council Bai Meiqing, director general at the Foreign Ministry Tang Longbin, and Chinese Ambassador to Poland Wang Jinqing.

Official farewell ceremony was held later today at Warsaw's Okecie Airport bedecked with Polish and Chinese flags, with Jaruzelski, Czyrek and Orzechowski among the farewell party which included also foreign diplomats accredited to Poland.

After the ceremony, including national anthems, a report by the honour guard commander and a parade of the honour guard, a special aircraft with the Chinese guests on board left for Wroclaw in south western Poland.

CEAUSESCU, 'ARAFAT END TALKS, ENDORSE COMMUNIQUE

AU051826 Bucharest, AGERPRES in English 1741 GMT 5 Jun 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 5/6/1987 -- Talks concluded in Bucharest, on June 5, between Nicolae Ceausescu and Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

In the new round of talks, the two leaders highlighted the fertile character of the new summit dialogue in Bucharest, expressing the confidence that it would contribute to the further development on multiple planes -- economic included -- of the relations between Romania and the Palestine Liberation Organization, to the mutual benefit, in the interest of constructive settlement of the Middle East issues, of the cause of international peace and security.

A communique was endorsed in connection with the results of the visit and of the talks.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES USSR AMBASSADOR 5 JUNE

AU051746 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1650 GMT 5 Jun 1987

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 5/6/1987 -- RCP General Secretary, President of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu, received on June 5, Y.M. Tyazhelnikov, ambassador of the Soviet Union in Bucharest, at the latter's request.

The Soviet ambassador handed to the RCP and Romanian state leader a message from Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CC of the CPSU.

During the talk held, problems were approached related to the continual development of the relations of friendship and cooperation between Romania and the Soviet Union, in accordance with the agreements reached at the recent Romanian-Soviet summit in Bucharest.

DUTCH LABOR PARTY DELEGATION ENDS VISIT

AU062011 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1453 GMT 6 Jun 87

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 06/06/1987 -- A delegation of the Labour Party of the Netherlands, led by Relus Ter Beek, member of that party's Executive Committee, deputy to the second chamber of the parliament, paid a visit to Romania over June 3-6, 1987, at the invitation of the CC of the RCP.

During their visit the delegation had talks at the CC of the RCP headquarters, at the Grand National Assembly, the Foreign Affairs Ministry, and the Brasov County Committee of the RCP.

At the end of the visit, Ion Coman, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, met with the members of the delegation. During the talks information was exchanged on the two parties' current activity and concerns and aspects of the international political life were approached. Both sides' wish was expressed that the ties and cooperation between the Romanian Communist Party and the Labour Party of the Netherlands steadily develop in the spirit of mutual esteem and respect, in the interest of the Romanian and Dutch peoples, of peace, security and cooperation in Europe and worldwide.

DIZDAREVIC DISCUSSES 'DANGEROUS' MEDITERRANEAN SITUATION

AU031959 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 28 May 87 p 11

[Interview with Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, by Ranko Petkovic: "The Mediterranean Must Not Stay in the Background"; date and place not given]

[Text] [Petkovic] What, in your opinion, are the main characteristics of the present situation in the Mediterranean?

[Dizdarevic] "The basic feature of the present situation in the Mediterranean is, in my view, the increasing awareness that it is possible to make efforts to halt the development which is threatening the security of almost all Mediterranean countries, and that we should and can work to gradually overcome the dangerous situation that has been created here and has lasted for several decades. This situation, and we all agree on this, is very dangerous for peace and security in the world.

"The Mediterranean has become too small for the two great navies constantly patrolling its shore. It has become one of the largest arsenals of nuclear and other weapons; a region of superpower rivalry in military strength. In the Mediterranean demonstrations of strength and the threat of the use of force are too frequent, and we have even seen, more than once, the use of force."

On the Brink of a World War [subhead]

"We all know the consequences of this. For decades the Mediterranean has been the focus of several serious crises and open armed clashes that have occasionally led the world to the brink of a world war. We all know about the long-lasting Middle East crisis which centers on the unsolved Palestinian question and Israel's aggressive policy; we are witnessing the horrifying tragedy of nonaligned Lebanon, and Cyprus is divided. Crises and wars on the edge of the Mediterranean region only increase and prolong the danger that is spreading to all three continents around it.

"If the situation in the region is judged on the basis of these facts, then one can see that nobody is and nobody can be spared the dangers stemming from this situation. The fact is, however, that the nonaligned countries suffer most. It is therefore natural that nonaligned countries, led by the principles and goals of the Nonaligned Movement, have been the first to seek ways to overcome this situation. In almost all Mediterranean countries the mood and initiatives are being created for joint involvement to overcome crises, relax tensions, reduce the presence of foreign fleets and military activities, and increase security through cooperation."

[Petkovic] What should be done to achieve significant breakthroughs in turning the Mediterranean into a zone of peace and cooperation?

[Dizdarevic] "I do not know whether we speak of more or less important breakthroughs in efforts to turn the Mediterranean into a zone of peace and cooperation. Every step which leads us in that direction is and will be very important. We must be realists in this. What we need is persistent and patient development of Mediterranean cooperation in the broadest sense of the word.

"What is necessary is specific cooperation aimed at creating an atmosphere of trust in which the problems will be reduced to their real dimensions and solved on the basis of equality and respect for the legitimate interests of all Mediterranean countries, without outside interference. When we talk about the cooperation of all, we have in mind, of course, all those who are taking that direction and are oriented toward this. This is a favorable period for such efforts, and we should not waste it. Under the conditions when the orientation toward dialogue, negotiation and agreement-reaching is strengthening in world relations and is yielding a certain relaxation of tension in international relations, it is clear that the Mediterranean should not be left out, it is clear that it should be included in the European and world processes of seeking ways to strengthen security, to reduce armaments and to resolve crises and conflicts. The complete and lasting security of Europe is unimaginable without complete and lasting security in the Mediterranean, because this is an integral geostrategic region, whose fate has always been shared."

The Support of the Whole Movement [subhead]

"The way to achieve this is to concentrate on meetings, strengthen mutual cooperation and joint actions of the Mediterranean nonaligned countries with all other European Mediterranean countries, extend the process of the CSCE and all its achievements in the Mediterranean, and continue with the United Nations' efforts for changes in the situation in the Mediterranean. I am convinced that, by continuing what we achieved at the meeting in Valletta, the forthcoming Brioni meeting will in that respect achieve new concrete results.

"As far as the transformation of the Mediterranean into a zone of peace and cooperation is concerned, I must say that this is the course the Mediterranean nonaligned countries have been pursuing with the support of the whole movement for many years. This naturally refers to a long term goal that represents a part of the Nonaligned Movement's general goals and aspirations. The Mediterranean nonaligned countries received full support for their goals at the Eighth Nonaligned Countries' Summit in Harare."

[Petkovic] What significance do you attach to the meeting and joint actions by the Mediterranean nonaligned countries?

[Dizdarevic] "Great importance; on the basis of what has been said so far one can see that we attach great importance to this meeting and joint actions by the Mediterranean nonaligned countries. If this were not the case, Yugoslavia would not have been the initiator of the forthcoming meeting, would not have undertaken the obligation of coordinating preparations, and would not be the host.

"As a European and Mediterranean nonaligned country, Yugoslavia has always attached great importance to the development of the European-Mediterranean aspects of our movement. President Tito built this aspect into the very foundations of the movement in its earliest days, at the time when the concept was born and defined. He did this through his determined support for the nations of the Mediterranean who were fighting for liberation from colonialism, for the preservation of independence and for international recognition. Thanks to Tito's farsightedness, this dimension was also included in present-day European processes at the Helsinki conference. This was yet more proof of the profound reciprocity of interests on which we, the nonaligned of the Mediterranean, must and can build our relations with all European countries, both with their groupings and in joint institutions."

Great Possibilities for Cooperation [subhead]

[Petkovic] Do you see possibilities for the cooperation of all Mediterranean countries, and in what domain?

[Dizdarevic] "Of course we see possibilities for this and all our efforts are aimed in this direction. The more we do toward reaching this goal, the greater possibilities will be discovered. The aims of our gathering are motivated and are orientated toward broad cooperation among the Mediterranean countries regardless of their political system and political orientations.

"I believe that opportunities are being created for joint action by the nonaligned and European Mediterranean countries on the questions of security, disarmament and overcoming hotbeds of crisis.

"At the preparatory meeting held at the end of February in Belgrade several areas of possible cooperation were identified and quite specific ideas and proposals were submitted that will be discussed at the coming Brioni meeting. Without singling out any particular priorities I would just like to mention the great and truly universal interest in intensifying trade and trading arrangements and transactions and transactions based on various concessions and benefits, including the formation of customs-free zones. The possibilities have also been noted of developing programs of scientific and technological cooperation, funding joint companies in various branches of industry, fisheries and agriculture, and the need for facilitating the more rapid flow of information in the area of scientific achevements and their application in modern technologies, which would enable the developing Mediterranean countries to keep pace with the new scientific and technological revolution."

"The fact that all these countries are coastal countries, countries turned toward the sea, suggests that we should above all seek the kind of economic cooperation connected with the sea, connected with shipbuilding and sea transportation, tourism, and those branches of the economy, which rely on these activities. One can include in this all kinds of cultural, scientific, and other forms of cooperation. Of course, it is of paramount importance that we cooperate in preserving the natural environment of the Mediterranean. The action plan of the Mediterranean countries for the protection of the living environment, the Barcelona Convention, represent a good example of this.

"In conclusion I would like to stress the following. "As a littoral country of the Mediterranean basin, Yugoslavia is very involved in and persistently calls for the strengthening of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean, for the transformation of this region from a hotbed of crisis into a sea of peace and cooperation, which will be rid of negative foreign influnce, block rivalry and pressures, military activities, military bases and the presence of foreign navies. We are endeavoring to contribute to the creation of an atmosphere of trust, understanding and mutually beneficial cooperation for all, on the basis of strict observance of equality, independence, sovereignty and noninterference in international affairs and the peaceful solution of all disputes. We expect that the coming ministerial meeting of the Mediterranean members of the Nonaligned Movement on Brioni will make an important contribution and give an impetus to the realization of these aspirations, which are common to all Mediterranean nonaligned countries.

## DIZDAREVIC LEAVES FOR NONALIGNED MEETING IN PYONGYANG

LD070959 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0849 GMT 7 Jun 87

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Jun (TANJUG) -- Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, left Belgrade for Pyongyang this morning, where he will attend the ministerial meeting of the nonaligned countries.

The meeting will be devoted to economic cooperation between the nonaligned countries and it will take place on the basis of the decision of the Harare summit conference of the nonaligned countries.

The meeting in the DPRK capital should contribute to efforts to boost economic cooperation between the nonaligned and other developing countries.

The ministerial meeting of the nonaligned in Pyongyang will be held from 9 to 13 June.

## ZIMBABWEAN FOREIGN MINISTER VISITS, HOLDS TALKS

### Mikulic Meeting

LD051942 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatin 0958 GMT 5 Jun 87

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Jun (TANJUG) -- FEC President Branko Mikulic received in Belgrade today Dr Witness Mangwende, foreign affairs minister of Zimbabwe, who is visiting our country. The two sides assessed as positive political relations beween Yugoslavia and Zimbabwe, and stated that joint efforts should be exerted to develop and promote economic cooperation. They drew attention to great possibilities for the development of economic relations, noting a vital need for better mutual knowledge of both countris' economies as a prerequisite to achieving this. Stress was placed on Yugoslavia's interest in the participation of work organizations in the realization of investment projects in Zimbabwe, and in a balanced commodities' exchange.

Mikulic and Dr Mangwende devoted special attention to the international economic situation. They stressed a need for urgent and genuine north-south dialogue, and are in favor of the urgent settling of the debt problems, which is now an unbearable burden to developing countries.

Views were also exchanged on the forthcoming meeting of the UNCTAD.

The two sides expressed hope that the special ministerial meeting of nonaligned countries on north-south cooperation in Pyongyang would considerably contribute to the consolidation of their comprehensive cooperation. The nonaligned and developing countries will open up prospects for fruitful dialogue and north-south cooperation on an equal footing by reaffirming the policy of relying on their own resources. In this way stress was placed on the importance of the comprehensive development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the nonaligned and developing countries.

Talking about the southern African situation, Mikulic and Dr Mangwende condemned the aggressive policy of South Africa's racist regime, which is becoming increasingly cruel. Such a policy is direct threat to the Frontline Countries, is preventing the solution of the Namibia problem, and is unscrupulously oppressing South Africa's majority population. In this connection the two sides supported the activities of the Nonaligned Movement with regard to giving aid to the Frontline Countries, to the South-West African People's Organization, and to the southern African liberation movements. Budimir Loncar, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs, also took part in the talks.

Talks End 6 June

LD062147 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1858 GMT 6 Jun 87

[Text] Belgrade, June 6 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Raif Dizdarevic and Zimbabwean Foreign Minister Dr Witness Mangwende tonight ended official talks, characterized by identical or similar views on questions pertaining to international activity of the two non-aligned countries.

The exchange of views for the most part pertained to the activities of the movement of non-alignment following the summit in Harare and other meetings of the non-aligned countries including the recent Mediterranean non-aligned ministerial meeting at Brioni islands.

Although the talks were primarily aimed at discussing the activities of the movement of non-alignment in the international economic life, certain hotbeds of crises in the world were also included. The ministerial non-aligned conference in Pyongyang from June 9 to 12 which is primarily to consider the questions of cooperation and development of the developing countries was given particular attention.

The two sides exchanged views on the actions of the movement in solving global international economic problems. These questions will in the coming period be continually dealt with by the non-aligned committee for economic questions, the setting up of which is expected at the Pyongyang ministeral conference.

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT DELEGATION TOURS KOSOVO

LD072251 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1306 GMT 7 Jun 87

[Text] Pristina, 7 Jun (TANJUG) -- A delegation of the European Parliament visited Kosovo today. Bajram Selimi, president of the SAWP Provincial Conference, and Nazmi Mustafa, president of Kosovo Executive Council, informed the guests about the current economic trends and the political-security situation in the province. The European Parliament delegation, headed by Rudy Arndt, chairman of the Socialist Group in the European Parliament, is reported to have shown particular interest in the issue of security, the changes in the political system and the changes in the Constitution.

Today the delegation also toured cultural and historic monuments in Prizren.

MAN SENTENCED FOR HOSTILE ACTS IN AUSTRALIA

LD052114 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2015 GMT 5 Jun 87

[Text] Sabac, 5 Jun (TANJUG) -- Following a 3-day trial, the five-man bench of the district court in Sabac, presided over by Judge Jovan Lazic, has sentenced Dragoljub Pantelic (40) from the village of Gradojevic, near Sabac, to 6 years imprisonment for the criminal act of hostile activity against our country. This criminal act was committed during a stay in many years in Sydney, Australia, as a member of the extremist organization, the Saint Sava Serbian Cultural Club of Sydney, whose central administration is situated in Chicago.

Pantelic, who holds both Yugoslav and Australian citizenship, returned recently to his homeland, where he continued his activity against our system.

ARMENIAN KILLER OF TURKISH ENVOY RELEASED

AU061609 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 5 Jun 87

[Text] Appropriate Yugoslav organs have released (Harichion Levonian) from serving the rest of his sentence. He and another person killed (Galip Balkar), Turkish ambassador in Belgrade, on 8 March 1983.

The decision to pardon him, it is stated, has been adopted for humanitarian reasons. (Levonian) was sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment. He remained paralyzed from wounds received when he tried to escape, and his health has deteriorated recently.

MIKULIC CALLS JOINT VENTURES 'GREAT CHANCE'

LD051850 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1434 GMT 5 Jun 87

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Jun (TANJUG) -- The LC committee of the Belgrade municipality of Rakovica held a session, which FEC President Branko Mikulic attended in his capacity as an LCY Central Committee member. He stressed that the activation of foreign capital through joint ventures is a great chance for us, something which is also to be inferred from the latest talks with foreign partners.

In the discussion on the long-term strategy of technological development, Mikulic stressed that by selecting the correct strategic guidelines, the monopolistic position of many organizatons can be eliminated. This means that the need for price controls will cease. At the same time he warned that only those running successful businesses would be able to survive in the market, which operates by its own economic logic.

Criticizing society's hitherto practice of often supporting those who run their businesses badly, Mikulic also cited a concrete example. He said that attempts to stimulate our organizations to work better, through competition with imported goods, are meeting enormous resistance. This is a consequence of the view that all the positions achieved should be preserved and that the Yugoslav market must be protected at all costs from foreign competition.

Mikulic stated that there would be no holding back from the application of the principles of business efficiency in accordance with realistic economic criteria, adding that this requires great sacrifices from many organizations. The reasons lie in the lack of accumulation and the fact that money is being syphoned off by the self-managing communities of interest [savez interesnih eajednica] and the sociopolitical communities. A realistic accounting system should, by suppressing demand, lead to a reduction in inflation.

For self-managing socialist relations, Mikulic stressed, investing personal dinars in economic activity is not dangerous. In other words, property relations should be defended from other dangers and not from small businesses, because otherwise a large part of private capital will continue to be spent in vain.

PAY PACT ENACTED AT LABIN MINE DESPITE OPPOSITION

LD070547 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2218 GMT 6 Jun 87

[Text] Labin, 6 Jun (TANJUG) -- The Labin Municipal Trade Union Council Presidium this afternoon discussed the partial work stoppage in the Istrian Rasa coal mine and concluded that the application of the amended self-managing agreement on the distribution of personal incomes should be started immediately, although agreement was not reached throughout the whole collective. The Labin municipal trade union leadership opted for this solution, assessing it to be temporary but also indispensable for overcoming the crisis and the tension in the Istrian coal mine collective.

This is a self-managing enactment, the draft of which was elaborated by a mines commission of the central workers' council. A total of 1,662 employees voted in accordance with the commission's draft on 3 June. On that occasion the employees in the Pican basic organization of associated labor and the work community accepted what was proposed in a referendum, whereas it was not accepted at the Latin pit. In keeping with the requests of miners during the 33-day strike, an increase in pay was envisaged in the amended self-managing agreement on the distribution of personal incomes of 4 to 44 percent, and the work of face workers was valued highest. The work of specialists and some other workers and vocations was valued lower (including, it appears, special transportation workers), and thus the majority of those employed in the Labin pit were opposed to the new self-managing agreement.

In 2 months the referendum will be repeated in this basic organization of associated labor. Until then, according to the assessment of the Presidium of the Labin Municipal Trade Union Council, the trade union and other sociopolitical organizations of Rasa must initiate broadbased action among the workers so that this self-managing enactment will be adopted. This would constitute a significant contribution to the stabilization of the Rasa collective. In the period ahead there is a huge amount of work to be done to improve the distribution system and to resolve difficulties facing the Istrian Rasa coal mines. This was stressed at today's session of the Labin Municipal Trade Union Council Presidium.

## LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE EXAMINES AGRO-INDUSTRY

LD080320 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1222 GMT 7 Jun 87

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Jun (TANJUG) -- The current development policies must secure conditions for farmers and workers in the food industry to acquire and distribute their income in the same way as those employed in other branches of the economy, bearing in mind the specific features of food production and markets for agricultural produce. The priority status of agriculture, which results from its importance in the formation of social product and the realization of the policy of economic stabilization, also implies the creation of conditions for its speedier development in relation to other branches of the economy, predominantly on the basis of more efficient economic activity, higher levels of productivity, and growth of income.

The equal position with regard to the acquisition and distribution of income, which the LCY Central Committee is advocating also implies breaking away from the practice adhered to for decades, according to which agro-industry should be the "quartermaster" of society and the keeper of the standard of living, even when this is to the detriment of production.

This is the point of departure of the conclusions of the LCY Central Committee on the LCY tasks with regard to the development of agro-industry and socialist self-managing relations in agriculture and in rural areas, adopted at the eighth session of the LCY Central Committee on 28 May in Belgrade, which was entirely devoted to agro-industry.

The priority task, it is stressed in the LCY Central Committee conclusions, is the definition of the development policy in agriculture as part of the joint policy of the country's development. In keeping with this, it is important to define uniform bases for the joint agricultural policy in the country, especially on its credit and the policies of commodity reserves, exports, imports, duty, and investment criteria, as well as the policies of prices and the protection of agricultural production. The uniform bases for the joint agricultural policy must also take into consideration regional differences, but not to the detriment of labor productivity and the rationality of production as a whole. An essential prerequisite for such agricultural policy in the country is that organs of sociopolitical communities should take over the responsibility for its implementation.

Proceeding from natural conditions and specific features of development, it is vital that sociopolitical communities pass differentiating measures of development and economic policies, which would refer to production in the hilly and mountainous areas, and in the plains, as well as in the Mediterranean area.

Like all the others, this sphere of economic activity must rid itself of excessive administrative regulations. Meanwhile, the state must carry out its duties with regard to food production in an efficient manner, which must not be made equal with etatism.

It is vital to create conditions for overcoming the autarchic development and extensive economic activity in agriculture, that is, to ensure the effectiveness of economic regulations, by measures of organs of sociopolitical communities in the development and current economic policies.

As far as the prices policy is concerned, the LCY Central Commitee supports the orientation laid out in the long term program of economic stabilization, according to which the food producers themselves should be in charge of prices and their market regulation. The realization of this orientation implies that it be carried out gradually, in order to balance supply and demand, without territorial barriers, and with the uniform functioning of reserves and consolidation of the economic functions of protective prices.

It is also vital to establish firm criteria for subsidizing production, based on realistic sources of funds to this purpose, for those products, which will temporarily be under direct social price control.

The Export of Food [subhead]

The established policy of constantly increasing the production of processed food cannot be achieved without an overall sales conception for our goods, but also without various forms of longterm, linked, and compensation deals. Organizations of associated labor must define their longterm export orientation on the basis of the program of production and exports, which would be secured by the sale in the longer term of our goods on the foreign market. The export orientation implies the direct economic interest of farmers in specific-purpose production and the sale of goods on the foreign market.

Under conditions of intensified competition in the world market and in order to more easily overcome protectionist barriers, it is vital to ensure greater support to food exports. However, it is stressed in the LCY Central Committee conclusions, notions and expectations that various weaknesses in the organization of work and production are compensated for by the social support of exports is unacceptable.

Greater Investments Leading to More Commodities [subhead]

Investment in agriculture must be based primarily on self-financing and the pooling of labor and resources, but also on joint investments with foreign partners, making beneficial use of the corresponding loans, including also the available funds of citizens' savings. Here, priority should be given to investments that have the biggest effects in terms of production and exports and that ensure intensive business operations and the application of modern technological achievements and a reduction in production costs. Joint programs of production and export, which would ensure in a rational way greater net foreign exchange earnings, should also have social priority. These programs must be supported by measures of current and development economic policy.

At the same time, it is also important to solve the question of the securing of funds for investment in agricultural fields which are of wide significance and in the interest of society: drainage and irrigation, as well as the cultivation and purchase of land. Agriculture does not have the material forces available for such investments under the current conditions of granting credit.

Advocating self-managing integration in the agricultural industry on the basis of the pooling of labor and resources, common income and income motivation as well as between the agricultural and the food-processing industry and complementary activities, the LCY Central Committee believes that it should prevent any pressure that leads to enforced pooling and the tendency toward isolation and resistance to self-managing integration from group-ownership positions.

The Reaffirmation of Cooperatives [subhead]

A separate part of the conclusions of the LCY Central Committee is devoted to the relation toward farmers, who own 84 percent of the cultivated land surface and 93 percent of livestock, and in whose holdings there are the biggest unexploited reserves for increasing the production of food and exports.

Advocating overcoming a sectarian attitude toward agricultural and rural areas, the conclusions stress the vital need to realize the orientation that farmers, mixed farms, and cooperatives have the same sociopolitical position in associated labor as the social sector and that they represent an integral and equal part of it. The conclusions point in particular to the vital need to more rapidly and resolutely reaffirm the development of cooperatives and other forms of the association of farmers in keeping with their interests but also the interests of society as a whole. In particular, farmers' organizations should develop into modern, economically efficient economic organizations with the aim of increasing the production of goods and farmers' income.

The network of cooperative organizations in rural areas should be flexible and facilitate the most varied forms of the pooling of labor and resources. Efforts should be made to involve farmers from each rural area in the appropriate form of organizaion in keeping with their own economic interests and needs. The LC condemns the practice of liquidating -- without regard to the economic and other interests of farmers -- existing cooperatives and organizations of cooperative workers and turning them into agroindustrial combines that are organizations of associated labor. This also relates to the forced linking-up of several basic organizations of cooperation workers into one organization, and the creation -- without regard to the interests of farmers -- of one organization in the municipality or a combine.

Cooperatives must be self-managing organizations of farmers and not the extended arms of the so-called organizers of production, nor the "object" of those employed in cooperatives. Cooperative organizations must be managed by cooperative members in keeping with the Constitution and the law, the LCY Central Committee conclusions stress. It is also vital to form and develop cooperative ownership, which must be protected from all usurpation in order to secure the economic interests of the members of the cooperatives to establish, reproduce, and expand the funds of the cooperative ownership, something which is also in the interests of society.

Pointing to the vital need to preserve land from nonpurposeful use as a general social goods, the LCY Central Committee stresses that this must be prevented and hampered by economic and tax measures, which will influence the land not being used for other purposes or maintained in a state of neglect, as this would not be worthwhile for the owners.

On the other hand, more favorable conditions should be created and material support ensured for those concerned in the organization of associated labor and for farmers, who have become associated to cultivate the land and increase the size of individual plots. This also relates to the improvement of irrigation systems and agricultural techniques.

Starting from the need to intensify production on the farms of individual producers, the question of the maximum land-holding should also be considered in the process of making changes to the SFRY Constitution, the LCY Central Committee conclusions say. Starting from the basis of our system, the specific features of each region should be respected when establishing concrete solutions. On this basis more favorable conditions must be created for individual producers to more intensively and rationally exploit their work and production potential for greater commodity production in agriculture and for stronger economic integration of the social and individual sector, and the further development of socialist self-managing socioeconomic relations must be ensured.

The LCY Central Committee particularly insists on the consistent implementation of the legal regulations in the sphere of land inheritance rights and also on the socialist republics and autonomous socialist provinces to pass appropriate regulations if they have not done so so far.

Changes in the regulations and in the way the land is being used are needed in order to stimulate and motivate the producers, and owners, and workers in associated labor to use the land more rationally, intensively, and productively, to protect it from pollution, to prevent its deterioration, and to work toward its longterm improvement.

It is necessary to fulfill the commitments to create a system and policy of taxation in agriculture that would provide an economic stimulus to the producers to exploit the land rationally, to apply modern machinery and technical achievements in agriculture, and to increase production and earnings. At the same time, efforts should be made to prevent any earnings being appropriated unless resulting from actual work.

In light of the LC's task to continue to support a more comprehensive development of the socially-owned sector in agriculture as a crucial factor of implementing the agricultural policy and developing relations of socialist self-management in the sphere, the LCY Central Committee advocates resolute changes in the existing situation and relations inside agricultural enterprises. This refers in particular to those where for a number of years production, productivity, and work organization have been stagnating. Agrico-industrial combines, the conclusions state, must provide conditions for a more rational use of production capacities and financial resources and for the more productive use of land, water, and other natural resources. This is the way to become modern production and commercial organizations and successful proponents of technological development. It is of particular importance to heighten the responsibility of the management and specialist organs in these organizations for more rational running of business and for successful pooling with other economic organizations and, in particular, with individual peasant-farmers in cooperatives and other organizations of agricultural workers. This will provide food industry with an opportunity to obtain necessary raw material and to become a powerful factor of advancing overall agricultural production, increasing productivity, improving quality of products, diversifying the range of products, and increasing incomes.

Abundance of Food Through Use of Science [subhead]

The LC must remove all obstacles and resistance to the faster scientific development and increased application of scientific and technological achievements in the sphere of food production, the LCY Central Committee stresses in the conclusions. Science and its achievements are vital driving factors for raising labor productivity and speeding up the material and socioeconomic development of agriculture and rural areas on the basis of self-management.

In view of the fact that the number of record producers on privately-owned farms is rather small and that, partly due to inadequate know-how, a considerable number of peasant-farmers still use production methods used by their ancestors, it is necessary to provide them with an opportunity for constant specialized training. This is, however, impossible without strengthening the inadequate network of specialized teams whose task would be to provide agricultural producers with expertise, thus enabling them to master modern production methods.

It is of great importance for developing the modern methods of agricultural production and agricultural industry as a whole to improve cadre policy and to stimulate creative work. Cadres must assume a greater role as a production force and as a factor of increased productivity and must more efficiently use production and development potentials in agriculture, the LCY Central Committee stresses in its conclusions.

The LCY Central Committee places particular emphasis on the communists' responsibility for carrying out and improving the set tasks of developing agriculture and rural areas. They have the duty to more resolutely eradicate a discriminatory attitude toward agricultural and rural areas and to eliminate the causes of sluggishness in formulating and passing appropriate measures of importance for the implementation of the longterm program of economic cooperation and the resolutions of the 13th LCY Congress. One of the priority tasks is to improve the work of the LC organizations in the agricultural industry and also to increase the number of agricultural workers, prominent producers, record producers and, in particular young people in rural basic LC organizations whose membership now stands at 76,000. The communists must work toward enlarging the membership of rural basic LC organizations and to adapt the method of their work and activity to the needs and interests of agricultural producers. The further development of agricultural production and improvements in living and working conditions in rural areas call for more organized and efficient activity on the part of communists in resolving the problems of agriculture.

The communists call on the SAWP, the Socialist Youth Organization, and other sociopolitical organizations to reconsider their activity and to organize and mobilize workers in associated labor and agricultural producers in a way most condusive to resolving their living and working problems.

## RENOVICA MEETS FOOD PRODUCERS IN SUBOTICA

LD061629 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1634 GMT 5 Jun 87

[Text] Subotica, 5 Jun (TANJUG) -- Milanko Renovica, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Djordje Stojsic, president of the Vojvodina LC Provincial Committee, this afternoon took part in a session of the Subotica LC Municipal Committee, held in the Sever electric motors factory. This meeting was devoted to the economic performance of this collective with 6,000 employees, which is one of the mainstays of the development of Subotica municipality. This, in any case, is a component of the practice over many years of holding the municipal committee sessions each time in a different collectives, and bearing in mind the contemporary relevance of events.

Renovica observed that this is a beneficial practice because it also contributes to nonforum-style work and to the party realizing its role at the source of life and work. We will also draw lessons from your practical experience. Do not, however, allow these meetings to pass simply in exchanging mutual information although this, too, can be done. After learning that Sever had successfully overcome one moment of crisis in its development, Renovica said that now in its grouping it should make a new step in strengthening its own know-how and its broad involvement in the international division of labor. In domestic industry we have achieved some results with changing effects, something that requires additional efforts, as we have no alternative to the stabilization program. We have achieved individual results that are encouraging but in truth they are not sufficiently affirmed. This relates primarily to the increase in agricultural production and employment, while we carry out our commitments toward foreign countries. All this is, however, insufficient, in view of the fact that inflation is continuing to increase. Therefore, we must find some means of removing this hotbed.

Changes in behavior is a vital question in the LC. The LC cannot be a daily fire extinguisher, passing judgement on every article in the press. It should also not "command and fall into line," the president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium stressed.

## SARAJEVO SEMINAR DISCUSSES NATIONALITIES POLICY

LD061009 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0754 GMT 4 Jun 87

[Excerpts] Sarajevo, 4 Jun (TANJUG) -- Tito's "model" for resolving nationality issues in a multinational community remains, despite all the contradictions it is encountering in present-day practice, a genuine democratic alternative of world importance. This was said by Nijaz Durakovic, member of the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC Central Committee President, when opening a specialist seminar in Sarajevo today. The seminar on "Tito's Contribution to the Theory and Practice of National Relations" is attended by about 100 prominent scientific, cultural and public personalities from the country who, in the course of the 2-day seminar, will try to provide more insight into Tito's contribution to the theory and practice of national relations in Yugoslavia. [passage omitted]

The role of the LC is not inflexible, nor is it a kind of revolutionary prerogative for us. We must therefore constantly fight to promote it, Dusan Dragosavac, chairman of the LCY Central Committee Commission for Ideological Issues in the Sphere of National Relations, said in his capacity as second speaker at today's meeting of the seminar. He spoke about the current social juncture and intranational relations in the light to Tito's ideas. Part of his report was focused on the offensive coming from the right which, under the guise of new ideas, is in fact promoting old and conservative views.

In reference to the growing criticism of Marxism and socialism, Dragosavac warned that, due to a halt in the development of our revolution, wide scope has been provided for promoting all kinds of ideas. Regressive ideas are being promoted, and sinister messages are being sent out under the cloak of creative freedom. Some institutions and public platforms have opened their doors to the proponents of anticommunism and chauvinism who have even instilled fear among communists. It is being said that it is easy to be a nationalist but is very hard to fight nationalism. Various theories are being put forward to the effect that all the nations and nationalities in Yugoslavia are losers and that not a single nationality issue has, in fact, been resolved as Yugoslavia does not provide optimum framework for resolving any issue, let alone the issue of nationality. These views, Dragosavac said, must be opposed decisively, all the more so as the activity of hostile forces is nothing new. What is, however, new is the growing intensity of their activity and its methods.

In Dragosavac's view, the current economic and social crisis has had a negative effect on intranational relations -- a fact which is causing disquiet and apprehension among working people. Many are wondering how is it possible that so many decades after the national liberation struggle and revolution the protagonists of our own "Vandee" [reference to French province, which was center of counterrevolutionary movements during French revolution] are again emerging on our political scene. The explanation, Dragosavac syas, should be looked for in the current trends in the present-day world and in the fertile ground at home created by the halt in the development of our revolution and by the lack of readiness to implement our own decisions.

The future, Dragosavac emphasized, is not open to progress alone but to regression as well. Nationalism has not been destroyed, owing to its ability to regenerate. Dragosavac went on to criticize tendencies to impose state languages and to have the state regulating all national symbols, including flags. In some socialist countries, he says, these tendencies are reflected in the absurd attempts to use decrees either to create or abolish nations and nationalities. Here, at home, the concept of a nationality state has been given too much prominence in the discussions about the coming constitutional changes. Almost everyday somebody is revoking the harsh history of some nationalities and the need for their full statehood with historic rights and within "historic borders". At the same time the SFRY is being ignored as an optimum framework for resolving all issues, including the nationality issues.

Dragosavac was firm in his insistence that we cannot build socialism with the help of nationalists and chauvinists and those who are trying to disrupt intranational relations. In line with Tito's ideas, the LC should be more united in its ideological and political activity and especially in the struggle against all forms of nationalism in the country.

In reference to the calls for secession, Dragosavac stressed that it is treason to try to incorporate the idea into our current politics. According to the secession theory, 8 million Yugoslavs from the ranks of all the nations and nationalities in the country have no national state. Of this number almost 3 million members of various nationalities have not even got a common SFRY, he said. [passage omitted]

MUSLIM NATIONALISTS JAILED FOR HOSTILE PROPGANDA

LD051511 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1327 GMT 5 Jun 87

[Summary] Sarajevo, 5 Jun (TANJUG) -- The criminal council of the Sarajevo high court today sentenced Fadil Fadilpasic, 41-year-old engineer from Sarajevo, to 4 years, Munib Zahiragic, 34-year-old religious worker from Split, to 5 years, and Ibrahim Avdic, 27-year-old engineer from Sarajevo, to 4 years' imprisonment for the criminal act of hostile propaganda. The court proved that the defendants were acting from positions of Muslim nationalism, advocating an ethnically pure republic where only Muslims would live. They also had contacts among fellow thinkers and terrorists abroad.

COMPLAINT AGAINST PAPER'S AUTHORS DISMISSED

LD052229 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1629 GMT 4 Jun 87

[Text] Ljubljana, 4 Jun (TANJUG) -- Some of the authors and members of the editorial board of issue 57 of NOVA REVIJA have not worked on the organization of a conspiracy, gang, group or any other form of association of persons with the aim of carrying out specific criminal acts against the foundations of the social system and the security of Yugoslavia, which provides the grounds for the criminal act of associating for the purpose of hostile activity. This is pointed out in the statement of the Slovene Public Prosecutor's Office, carried today by the information media, in connection with a complaint by the local (?board) of the Zagreb Subnor [Federation of Associations of National Liberation War Veterans] against the authors and editors of the 57th issue of NOVA REVIJA, and because of the criminal acts contrary to articles 114, 133, 134 and 136 of the criminal code of Yugoslavia. The Basic Public Prosecutor's Office in Ljubljana reached this conclusion on the basis of necessary information compiled by the Ljubljana Secretariat for Internal Affairs since 5 May, when the complaint was received.

Despite a number of completely unacceptable presuppositions in some of the "contributions to the Slovene national program," which had been subjected to a series of strong criticism and assessments, the contributions, as written in the statement, do not contain any invitations or instigations to destroy and break up the foundations of the self-managing system. Neither can this aim be attributed to authors Niko Grafenauer, Ivan Urbancic, Tine Hribar and some others in the form of negative presentation of social and political events in the country. The same applies to the criminal acts of counterrevolutionary threat to social system, because "the contributions" do not contain any elements of premeditated anticonstitutional threat to the system and security of Yugoslavia. From the point of view of the criminal act of fomenting national hatred, division and intolerance, the Ljubljana Basic Public Prosecutor's Office has established that the author Ivan Urbancic did not negate the existence of the Macedonian nation, but that he stated in an unsuitable way that the federation was "supporting" the Macedonian and Montenegrin nations.

The Basic Public Prosecutor's Office considers that the "contributions to the Slovene national program" of NOVA REVIJA do not contain all the legally established elements of criminal acts referred to in the complaint, which provides the grounds for bringing criminal charges. On this account the Prosecutor's Office has rejected the complaint, in keeping with the provisions of Article 153 of the Criminal Code. In this connection the office proceeded from the principle which is based on the correct application of legal regulations, in other words, on the material-formal and objective-subjective concept of the criminal act, as the basic point of departure of the Yugoslav (?legislature).

BORBA CARRIES MORE ARTICLES ON HODZA, REMA

AU050719 [Editorial Report] Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian on 26 and 27 May carries further articles on former SFRY Presidency Member Fadilj Hodza's involvement with Hasan Rema-Zrza, who was convicted as an accomplice in a Kosovo assassination in 1945.

BORBA on 26 May on page 4 carries a 1,000-word report by M.A. datelined Pristina, 25 May, on a statement issued by Fadilj Hodza, "member of the Council of the Federation and People's Hero," through the Kosovo Provincial Committee for Information. Hodza quotes his 1977 statement on Hasan Rema-Zrza and adds: "It is clearly seen from the statement quoted that I presented facts about some favors that Hasan Rema did during the National Liberation Struggle, which I also maintain now.

"I never said that he was a participant in the national liberation struggle.

"I did not propose that he should be accorded the status of a veteran. According to the law, Veterans Federation commissions in charge of these matters decide independently on whether the veteran's status be recognized or not recognized."

"I did not talk to anybody nor did I intercede with anybody so that he may be granted the status of a veteran, or that he may be granted a veteran's loan for the construction of a house, as newspapers report.

"Neither before nor at the time when I made the statement, and all through the recent days when this affair broke out, did I hear or know that Hasan Rema was involved in the assassination of Miladin Popovic. The sentence of the Pristina District Court referring to Hasan Rema's guilt does not contain this fact," Hodza is quoted as saying in his statement.

BORBA on 27 May on page 2 carries a 1,000-word commentary by Momcilo Djorgovic entitled "When Truth Is Delayed" and subtitled "An Answer to Fadilj Hodza," which questions why Hodza should have issued a reference to Rema in 1977, signed and sealed, and why he did not take steps when the "fascist collaborator" used his statement to obtain "a status to which he had no right."

Djorgovic next questions Hodza's statement that he did not know about Rema's involvement in Miladin Popovic's assassination, considering that DUGA in 1981 carried an article disclosing Rema's participation. "The veterans of Prizren then asked Aleksandar Zakic to go and see Hodza and to request of him that Rema' veterans pension be cut off. Recently, Zakic testified in the press: 'I immediately went to see Fadilj in his office in the SFRY Presidency and told him what the matter was. We concluded and agreed that we do not retract and do not dissociate ourselves from what we have written, and it is the commission's fault that it accepted all this and recognized his time as a fighter.'" Djorgovic wonders whether "statesman Fadilj Hodza, who used the state seal and made his statement into a state document, should have remained on this position, or is it more likely that he should have immediately cancelled everything that he had done in Rema's favor, because with his continued silence he in fact protected much more than a false veteran: He protected a three-fold spy, at the expense of the authority of the state, although one of the sacred duties of the SFRY Presidency members is precisely to protect the prestige of Yugoslavia.

"Even if we are to accept -- which is not possible -- that Fadilj Hodza did not know anything about Rema until a few days ago, it is nevertheless shocking that even now, when he addresses the public through the official state body for information, he does not retract his statement, but without a word of reservation or admission that he was deceived he again offers it as an undisputed document in which everything is as it is written down, and then even absolves this document of any responsibility, for allegedly it could not even have been disputed had it not served as obtaining a pension."

BORBA on the same day on page 4 carries an 800-word report by Oskar Kliper on a history of Prizren during the war, published by Prizren veterans in 1984. According to Kliper, the history does not mention Rema nor any attack on the money transport between Prizren and Pec, as cited in Hodza's reference given to Rema.

On the same page, BORBA reprints a 900-word commentary by Jovan Kesar, published in VECERNJE NOVOSTI, date not given. Kesar refers to Hodza's press statement and observes:

"Let us assume that until this affair broke out Fadilj Hodza really did not know anything at all about who took part in the plot against Miladin Popovic, secretary of the Regional Committee for Kosovo-Metohija. He simply did not get into his hands a single of the several dozen articles and reports published in our newspapers which mention Hasan Rema-Zrza in connection with the assassination. He said he only read the judgment on Rema and saw that it is not mentioned there. Let it be. Here, however, the following question arises: if Hodza did look at the judgment on fascist spy and traitor Hasan Rema, why did Hodza not find it at least proper to mention this fact in his reference."

Kesar concludes: "According to him, the statement about Hasan Rema's great merits for the victory of our national liberation struggle over fascism should be valid (for this statement has not been denied in any way), but the judgment sentencing Rema to 18 years imprisonment for treacherous activities against this national liberation struggle should also remain in force. Rema is thus both a veteran and a traitor. First a traitor and then a veteran. Is it possible that there was no dividing line between the former and the latter."

ZAGREB SUBNOR DISCUSSES ATTACKS ON ORGANIZATION

LD262247 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1407 GMT 26 May 87

[Text] Zagreb, 27 May (TANJUG) -- The veterans' organization cannot and will not allow anyone to call into question its constitutional role or to prevent it discussing all the questions of the development of our society and proposing solutions for its speedier material and social development. This was pointed out at today's expanded session of the city board of the Zagreb Federation of the Associations of National Liberation War Veterans [SUBNOR], at which veterans discussed a report on the recent joint meeting between the Presidium of the city's veterans' organization and the Zagreb LC City Committee Presidium, as well as some negative assessments, which have been made about the SUBNOR in some information media.

The veterans reacted in particular to the weekly DANAS, about which Slavko Havic, president of the city's veterans' organization, said that it "specialized" in veterans' questions and that its obvious target was to "discredit and undervalue the veterans' organization." Havic then mentioned an article entitled "False and Harmful Thesis" in the issue of 21 April, as well as the interview with Dr Dusan Dragosavac by this weekly entitled "Opportunism is Destroying Us," and also a commentary entitled "Wrong Address," published at the beginning of this month.

DANAS, Havic stressed, attempts to call into question every stand and activity of veterans connected with its political involvement, as well as the honesty of the veterans' stands, particularly with regard to "cases." The veterans felt particularly insulted by the attitude of Dr Rade Kalanj, member of the Zagreb LC City Committee Presidium, who said the SUBNOR was largely oriented toward the past.

In connection with Dr Dusan Dragosavac's interview with DANAS the Zagreb SUBNOR assessed as false the claim that the veterans' organization was conducting a witch-hunt and a roll-call and calling everyone into question. Dragosavac, as a participant in the national liberation struggle, should know that the constitutional status of the veterans' organization gives it the right to get involved to a certain degree in all the segments of our society, and that aesthetic matters are not the prerogative of some exceptional and privileged groups and individuals alone.

Havic stressed that the Zagreb veterans accept all the stands presented at yesterday's session of the Croat LC Central Committee by Stanko Stojcevic, president of the Croat LC Central Committee Presidium, who said that the LC must not allow anyone, through the LC and its leadership, to try to instigate a conflict with the veterans' organization and its leadership. The Croat LC must be responsible for and interested in the consolidation of the social role of the veterans' organization, but individual opinions must not be interpreted as the attitude of the entire organization.

We will not allow anyone to use the veterans' organization for attacks on the LC and the leadership of sociopolitical organizations, Havic made it clear. The attitude of the Zagreb SUBNOR is what we decide together, he stressed and warned that this is the only style of work the veterans should nurture.

Pantelija Lukic asked a few questions connected with the activity of Dusan Dragosavac, mainly referring to what he did when he occupied the most responsible party positions, while Safet Aganovic emphasized that it was the others who labelled the veterans and not the other way round, and that there were attempts to make the veterans' organization "obedient".

Dako Barac asked who was oriented toward the past -- the veterans who struggle against deformations, or those who interfere with this activity? He also warned that none of the officials could appear in public "informally". Each of them has the right to his own opinion, but only when proposing it to his grass roots or a forum to which he belongs. Why is it then that some of our officials have recently often been on the defensive saying that the views they presented in public were only their personal views.

Ivo Druzijanic dwelt in particular on the increasingly impertinent activity of nationalities, stressing that it is a counterrevolutionary act to silence the veterans. The text on the veterans published in DANAS is the most serious attack on the veterans' organization in general, warned Druzijanovic.

He also asked why the documentary "The Case of Milos Zanko" had not been announced on Zagreb TV, while Belgrade TV informed the public about it on time. Some of the local papers afterwards opened fire on the Belgrade TV accusing it of "smuggling" the film in. This is manipulating the public, said Druzijanovic.

Gojko Tintor, president of the Croat SUBNOR, pointed out that the veterans' organization was not dealing with cases, but that it predicted them because they exist. He considers that a greater deal of responsibility is needed with regard to public appearances, but that the veterans will always brief the LC leadership on all the individual cases they come across. A request was made at the session that DANAS should examine writings on the veterans, as well as its editorial policy, and establish concrete responsibility for such writings.